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MRS. JAMES F. DONAHUE
Chairman, Magazine Committee
2850 Chadbourne Road
Cleveland, Ohio

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall
Washington, D. C.

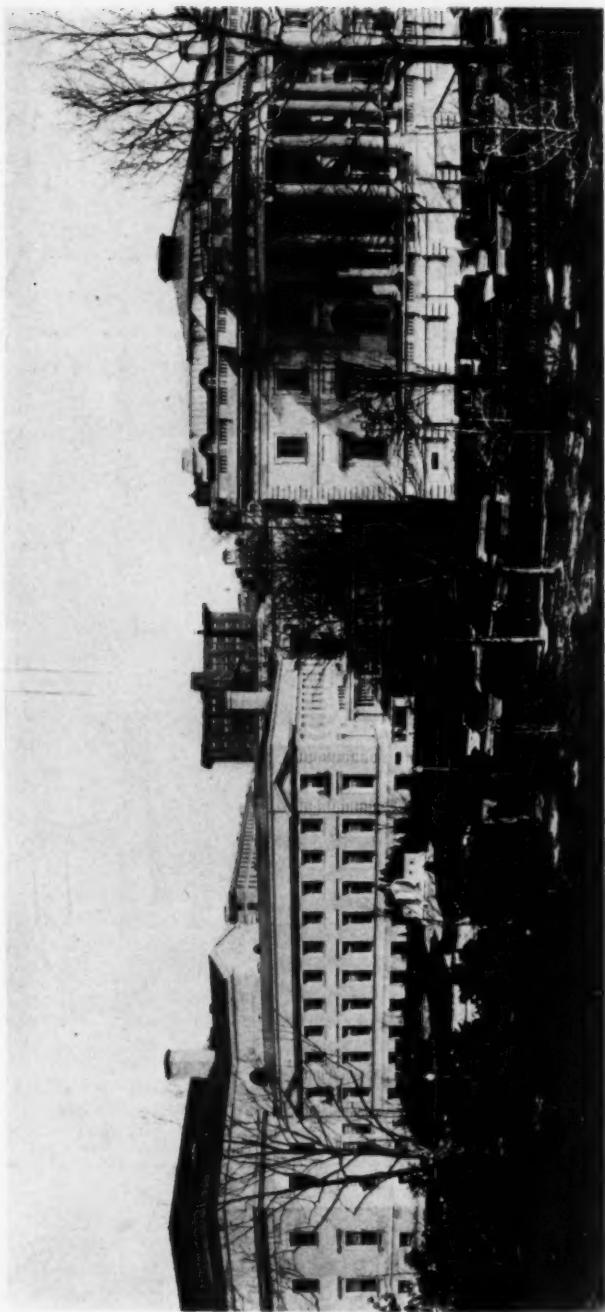
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Panoramic View of the National Headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution

This C Street view shows on the extreme left a portion of Constitution Hall, in the center the Administration Building with the Memorial Statue to the organizers of The Society in the foreground, and on the right the thirteen memorial pillars of Continental Hall



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Our Business Side

HARRIET VAUGHN RIGDON

Treasurer General, U. S. D. A. R.

To the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who live in all parts of the United States as well as in twenty-one foreign countries there is a side of the organization that is little known—the *business side*.

Many have not visited the National Headquarters in Washington, although *MAGAZINE* articles and press publicity have made them familiar with the outlines of the buildings. Many more have no knowledge of the working plan of the organization nor the extent of its activities, notwithstanding the fact that leaflets are published and distributed, giving information and instructions covering each branch of the work, and may be secured by any member making such a request of the Corresponding Secretary General.

It is to these, especially, that this article is addressed.

If they were to enter the main door of Memorial Continental Hall, as it is entered by about 150 visitors each day, and walk

through the marble corridors flanked by rooms filled with rare colonial furniture and tapestry; if they were to examine in the two large Museum rooms the cases filled with priceless china, glassware, fans, laces, jewelry and relics of many kinds; if they were to enter the new Library, either by means of the Grand Stairway or the electric elevator and survey the books that comprise one of the finest genealogical libraries in the United States; if they were to walk through the spacious lobbies of Constitution Hall, a convention and music hall, especially equipped and luxuriously furnished, having a seating capacity of four thousand people, and then were to pass through the Administration Building which contains the quarters of the National Officers and in which 88 clerks are employed, they still would have but a faint conception of the actual financial work involved.

The National Society, considered from a business standpoint,

has developed into a big business corporation, handling during the past year over two million dollars. Each of the 2,400 chapters is a branch office through which funds are forwarded to the clearing house—our National Headquarters in Washington.

Unlike many other societies in which clubs form together into a federation, the National Society is composed of individual members who band themselves into chapters and State societies for the purpose of better carrying on the work of the National Organization. When a woman joins the D. A. R. she becomes a part of the National Society, not a member of a chapter alone, although she may hold membership in a chapter. At the close of Congress, 1930, there were 173,157 members, of whom 168,612 were members of chapters and 4,545 members at large.

Each member pays an initiation fee of \$5 to defray the cost of genealogical work and engraved certificates of membership. Considering the annual expense of the Registrar's office of \$44,456.21 and of the Certificate Department of \$6,107.45, making a total of \$50,563.66, it is not covered by the net receipts of \$42,830 for initiation fees and \$7,530 for supplemental lines, totaling \$50,360. In the year ending April, 1930, 11,710 papers were verified at a cost of \$4.32 each.

The conduct of business depends principally upon the dues of members, which are payable on or before the first day of January of each year—\$1 for chapter members and \$5 for members at large.

If these dues have not been received by March, notices of delinquent members are sent to chapter treasurers. If they have not been received by May, second notices are sent to the chapter regents. On July first all members in arrears for dues are automatically dropped from the rolls of the Society and chapter regents notified. In the current year there were 18,111 notices sent to chapter members, 2,219 to chapter regents and treasurers, and every State Regent forwarded a list of all chapters in her State having delinquent members, resulting in 1,905 members being dropped and 752 regents notified. This means a serious loss in membership and it is one that might be avoided if chapters kept in closer touch with their members and chapter registrars kept an active record of addresses. It is noticeable that the greater part of dropped members ask to be reinstated and it makes an otherwise unnecessary cost of \$5 for each reinstatement.

The prompt payment of dues, so essential to the welfare of any organization, also has its advantage to the chapter and is required in order to maintain representation at Continental Congress. Only members whose dues are shown to be paid on the books of the Treasurer General on February 1st are entitled to represent their chapters. Sometimes delegates have come from long distances to attend Congress and have been refused credentials because their dues had not been paid previous to February 1st. This rule is enforced even though dues

may have been paid on the second or third day of the month.

Sometimes chapter treasurers, in their zeal to have all dues paid, forward too much money to the Treasurer General and these amounts must be refunded to the chapters. During the year ending April, 1929, this amounted to \$2,310, and involved 2,100 chapters. Only a small part of this was due to the formation of new chapters. First a slip had to be filled out with the chapter name and the amount of the refund; this had to be entered in the disbursement book and posted in the ledger. A letter had to be written to each chapter treasurer explaining the refund and these 2,100 letters press-copied. Checks had to be filled out, envelopes addressed and each check and letter signed by the Treasurer General. This process represents 310 hours of the clerks' time for which they were paid \$288. Added to that expense are stationery and printed slips amounting to \$26.85 and stamped envelopes \$46, making a total cost of \$358.85. Also added to this were 17 hours and 20 minutes of the Treasurer General's time for which no charge is made.

The following résumé, based on the annual report of April, 1930, will show the apportionment of expenses as limited by the membership dues:

General expense.....	\$.05	\$9,439.44
Clerical service.....	.56	105,235.23
Congress.....	.06	12,519.27
Upkeep of buildings.....	.20	38,806.89
Supplies and equipment.....	.09	16,152.40
Postage and express.....	.03	5,610.90
Surplus.....	.01	1,190.87
Total.....	\$1.00	\$188,955.00

Special funds are supported by contribution. These funds are endorsed by the vote of delegates at Continental Congress before they become a part of the financial system. Contributions are voluntary except at such times as Congress designates by resolution the amount to be paid per capita during the year. During the current year the amounts so voted are National Defense, 15 cents; "Manual," 10 cents, and Ellis Island, 5 cents. All funds are disbursed on vouchers signed by the National chairmen of committees and countersigned by the Finance Committee. No charge is made against receipts for clerical work nor for stationery and postage furnished the National chairmen and vice-chairmen. This expense is borne by the National Society. Every dollar contributed by the membership is forwarded to the beneficiary named or placed to the credit of the committee designated. During the year ending April, 1930, \$66,461.18 was forwarded to the 54 accredited schools for Patriotic Education; \$12,850.45, for Americanization; \$23,249.63, refunded to State Regents for Student Loans, and \$6,300 devoted to pensions allotted to 8 Real Daughters and 11 Spanish-American War nurses. The total amount of funds contributed was \$186,176.45.

The President General employs a secretary and two stenographers. The executive suite is on the second floor of the Administration Building and a constant stream of callers gives evidence of the cordial welcome accorded visiting Daughters.

The Recording Secretary General employs three clerks regularly, and additional ones at the time of Continental Congress and until the "Proceedings" are printed and distributed. These clerks keep the records and minutes of all Executive Committee and National Board meetings and of Continental Congress. From this office membership certificates are issued and notification cards sent to newly admitted members. They also have charge of commissions which are issued upon the installation of State Regents, State Vice-Regents and National Officers.

The Corresponding Secretary General's office has charge of all supplies which are sent out to chapters, also the sale of application blanks and the distribution of "Manuals." The supplies include all printed matter ordered by Congress, speeches, resolutions, by-laws and committee lists. This office also answers all letters addressed to the National Society asking for general information.

The office of the Organizing Secretary General has charge of the organization of chapters and the issuing of charters. Three clerks are required in this office to keep the card index record of all members and enter the changes occasioned by deaths, marriages and changes of address. They also keep a chronological record of all chapter officers and an up-to-date mailing list of the Society.

The office of the Registrar General examines all application papers. Twelve genealogists and 22 clerks and stenographers are employed in the examination and

filing of the papers. After they are completed, they are bound and placed in a fireproof room, and a card index record kept of each Revolutionary soldier.

In the Historian General's office three clerks keep the records of historical research work and compile the "Lineage Books."

The general Business Office employs a clerk and one stenographer. All supplies used in the building are ordered through this office and distributed to the departments only on signed orders and a complete record kept, charging each office with supplies used. Although all checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General, this office handles all orders for "Lineage Books" and "Proceedings of Continental Congress," sells single issues of the MAGAZINE and Flag Codes in large or small quantities.

The clerk in the Business Office also serves as clerk to the chairman of the Printing Committee, taking care of all printing matters connected with the administration offices as well as that of the chairmen of the various National Committees.

The official journal of the National Society is the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. It contains the monthly message from the President General, the minutes of National Board meetings, a price list of publications and supplies issued by the National Society and features the important work of the National Committees. To take it and read it regularly means keeping wide-awake interest; not to take it means a loss of valuable

information. During the year ending April, 1930, the MAGAZINE showed a profit of \$4,274.53.

The office of the Treasurer General is divided into four departments, bookkeeping, records, filing, and membership, employing 17 clerks. All money transactions come through this office and records are made both by chapters and individuals. The Treasurer General as well as all clerks who handle mail or money are under bond. All records and vouchers for disbursements are examined monthly by an expert auditing company. Reports are made by the Treasurer General to the Auditing Committee monthly, to the National Board of Management quarterly and to the National Society annually.

One of the heaviest disbursements of the Society is the expense of Continental Congress, which is between \$11,000 and \$13,000 each year. The annual payroll amounts to \$124,540 and the maintenance of the buildings \$38,000. By vote of Continental Congress all expenses of the President General while on official business are de-

frayed by the National Society, the maximum limit of which is \$6,000 for any one year. No expenses are allowed for other National Officers. Postage and stationery are issued to State Regents upon application. This postage is based upon the number of chapters in the State. Fifteen dollars is allowed for 20 chapters and 30 cents for each additional chapter up to the amount of \$50.

The assets of the National Society consist of property covering an entire city square facing the Ellipse, in the choicest location in Washington, upon which are three buildings with a present total valuation of \$3,773,938.53. The third of these buildings has just been completed at a cost of \$1,670,419.82. The last annual report showed investments amounting to \$194,214.84, and funds on hand amounting to \$313,586.10. With the exception of a mortgage loan of \$500,000 on Constitution Hall and a balance of approximately \$90,000 due for its construction, the Society is free from indebtedness and all current expenses are paid.

1930 Itinerary of the President General

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will attend the following State Conferences and Division Meetings on the dates given:

October	1,	Connecticut State Conference,	New London, Conn.
"	2,	Massachusetts State Conference,	Marblehead, Mass.
"	8-9,	New York State Conference,	Lido Club, Long Beach, Long Island, New York.
"	10-11,	West Virginia State Conference,	Point Pleasant, W. Va.
"	15,	National Board of Management,	Washington, D. C.
"	16-17,	Eastern Divisional Meeting,	Atlantic City, N. J.
"	29-30,	Wisconsin State Conference,	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Nov.	3-4,	Texas State Conference,	Waco, Texas.
"	5-6,	Oklahoma State Conference,	Oklahoma City, Okla.
"	7-8,	Western Divisional Meeting,	Wichita, Kansas.
"	11-12,	Central Divisional Meeting,	Des Moines, Iowa.
"	14-15,	Southern Divisional Meeting,	Gulfport, Miss.
Dec.	3-4,	Northern Divisional Meeting,	Boston, Mass.

The President General's Message



P LEASANT in the renewal of vigorous activities is the month of October. The days are bright. The air is pure and saturated with energizing tang. The zest of facing new responsibilities glorifies old routines and inspires us to anticipate added triumphs in patriotic fields.

The spirit with which we undertake the tasks of the approaching year counts much, for it is possible to be durable like steel or unstable as water.

Dreams of accomplishment may be loosely spun, as easily shattered as the spider web or they may be as tenacious in purpose as the links of a heavy anchor chain, securely holding, notwithstanding storm and wave-lashing.

There is no substitute for October. It brings unique impressions and healthful soul-stirrings in youth and mature life.

Look to the children! School-filled days are before them. Fair and free they rush back to vacation-interrupted studies. Their outlook on life is fresh and unspoiled. It is ours to keep it so. Why is it necessary for their day dreams to evaporate and their hopes pass into nothingness like punctured soap bubbles losing their rainbow tints? Need their ambitions grow sluggish if we provide suitable nourishment for their hungry souls as thoughtfully as we prepare food for their growing bodies.

The work of our Committees seeks to echo the intensity of purpose which characterized the parents of the past in imparting to their children imperishable American ideals.

Strong allies of childhood are to be found in the Committees which carry on the enterprises of our Society—the *Girl Home Makers*, the *Sons and Daughters of the Republic*, the *Correct Use of the Flag*, *Patriotic Education*, *National Defense*, *Student Loan Fund*, and in all the other varied Committees within our Society which bind the long ago with the years to be.

The needle of the compass points a certain course. It heads toward the North Star. Man does not call that luck. It is a definite magnetic force in the universe, powerful in intangible influence.

The beloved of our Society who threw themselves unreservedly into the joy of creating and maintaining an organization of lofty American thought and memorable action deserve our emulation. They were guided by spiritual counsels and the example of their forebears in equivalent measure.

In the whirl of things, our vision as a Nation will be less likely to be distorted if we combine humor with common sense, practicality with idealism, courage with vim, respect with obedience, foresight with action, prudence with conduct, dignity with impulse, hope with serenity.

Are we now ready to proceed? October is a timepiece striking the hour for action. Our membership in the D. A. R. is a guarantee that we are placing our highest and best at the disposal of National well-being. We can do no less.

It is not the Officers nor Board of Management who alone determine the progress of this Society. Member with member—together we round out its future.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
President General.

Know Your Capital City

Part II

The Pavilion of the Discoverers in the Library of Congress

ALICE HUTCHINS DRAKE

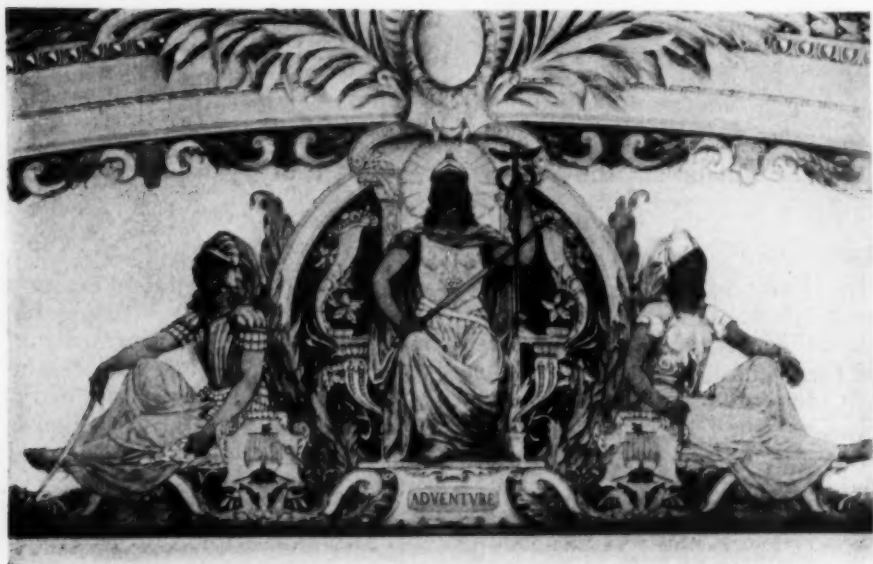
The Pavilion of the Discoverers is the fascinating name given to the gallery in the southwest corner of the second floor of the Library of Congress. Possibly because the murals which decorate it do not immediately relate a story, hundreds of visitors pass through without tarrying. One is, however, repaid many times if he pauses to consider the paintings in detail.

Four significant nouns are used by the artist, George W. Maynard, as the words which interpret the series. They are *Adventure*, *Discovery*, *Conquest*, *Civilization*. Overhead, in the center of the ceiling, is a complementary painting which Charles Coffin has said "depicts the four qualities most appropriate to the four stages of a country's development—*Courage*, *Valor*, *Fortitude*, and *Achievement*." Each wall decoration occupies a space 31 feet by 6. Two murals extend over three doorways; two are over three windows. The composition which prevails in the first painting is followed throughout.

Take a position in the center of the pavilion facing the long aisle which leads through the adjoining gallery to the office of the Division of Fine Arts. The painting above the three doors has for its theme

Adventure. A central female figure sits upon a throne. At each side stands a female figure representing, to the right, Spanish, and to the left, English adventure. The pyramidal form of composition places the emphasis upon the central figure, the apotheosis of *Adventure*. Each woman wears armor copied by Maynard from 16th-century models. *Adventure* holds in her right hand a sword, unsheathed. In her left is caduceus. This is the emblem of Mercury, a god who in his way was as occupied as Athene was in hers. Born in the morning, he had by noon invented the lyre. This was the simple beginning of an active career! Mercury was the god of the roads. With Athene, he "protected heroes in perilous enterprises." He was the patron god of thieves and of tradespeople, and was the guide of the living and of the dead. Mercury's symbol, the caduceus, was in earliest times an olive branch decorated with garlands. Later, the garlands were transformed into snakes.

England holds a cutlass, while her left hand sinks in a pile of pieces-of-eight. I suppose that there is no coin the name of which carries with it so much the connotation of adventure as this name of an obsolete Spanish silver coin. *Spain* holds a miniature gold idol



fashioned by natives of Peru, and in her other hand, a battle-ax. A shield decorated with a Viking ship is placed at each side of the throne. At each end of the tympanum is a second shield, that to the right bearing the arms of Spain, to the left, the arms of England. Against a gold background appear the names of great adventurers: To the right, Diaz, Narváez, Coello, Cabeza, Verrazano, Bastidas; to the left, Drake, Cavendish, Raleigh, Smith, Frobisher, Gilbert.

Lack of space precludes relating in detail the adventurous deeds which won for these men a place on the walls of the Pavilion of the Discoverers. *Diaz del Castillo* was a Spanish soldier and author. It is interesting to note that he was with Cordoba in the discovery of Yucatan in 1517 and that he served through the conquest of Mexico.

Narváez, a captain, had a romantic career. After many experiences in the New World he obtained a grant to conquer and to govern Florida. In attempting to carry out his plans, he drowned, with nearly all his men. *Cabeza*, a soldier, knew the perils of shipwreck, overland marches, life among the Indians, imprisonment and exile. He died in his homeland, after 1560. *Drake*, a gentleman pirate and English admiral, was the first English commander to see the Pacific. *Frobisher* was a celebrated English navigator. In 1576 he commanded an expedition which went in search of the north-west passage. *Smith*, the English adventurer, was one of the 105 men who established the famous Jamestown colony in Virginia.

Over each column of the names of adventurers is, in heraldic form, the naval crown, which in the days



of Roman supremacy was given to a successful naval commander. It was also awarded to the Roman sailor who was the first to board an enemy's ship. The naval crown is ornamented with alternate square-sails and sterns of ships.

Discovery is the central figure in the next mural. Her jerkin is of leather. The yellow skirt of her costume falls in heavy folds between widespread knees. A gold wreath executed in laurel leaves binds her hair. In the right hand of *Discovery* is a ship's rudder. Her left arm and hand support a globe on which appears in yellow and blue a reproduction of a rude map of America, the original of which is attributed to Leonardo da Vinci. Each companion figure sits with one arm outstretched. The one to the right of the spectator holds a sword, and in her left hand a "Jacob's staff." The navi-

gators of early times used this device to determine the altitude of the sun and stars. A paddle is supported by the left hand of the second figure. Her right arm is flung out the better to display a chart. Her face is turned toward *Discovery* to whom she beckons. Two beautiful shields are introduced at the base of the throne. The device they bear is an astrolabe, an obsolete instrument, now superseded by the sextant. In this mural a mermaid lures the voyagers, from a position of vantage at each end. Strings of pearls and of coral are used as decoration. Beneath two naval crowns are the names of great discoverers: Solis, Orellana, Van Horn, Oieda, Columbus, Pinzon, Cabot, Magellan, Hudson, Behring, Vespuccius, Balboa. *Solis* was a Spanish navigator who bore the proud title of "Chief Pilot of Spain." He was



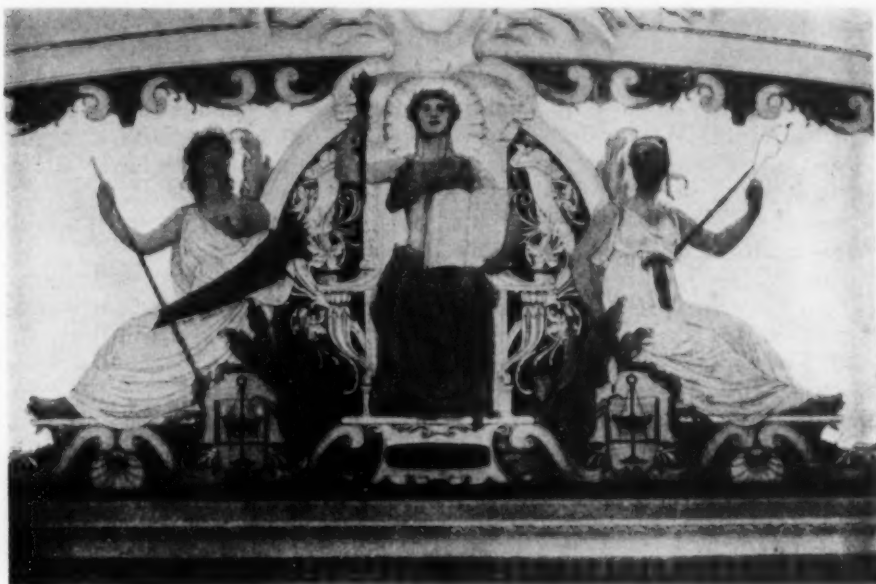
killed in 1516 while exploring the Rio de la Plata. *Orellana* was the first explorer of the Amazon. The Danish navigator *Behring* was the intrepid explorer who proved by traversing Bering Strait that Asia and America were separated.

Conquest occupies the third throne. She and her two companions bear the emblems of victory and of peace. Each is, however, prepared to do instant combat. An unsheathed sword is in the hand of the armor-clad central figure. *Southern Conquest*, to the left, carries a sheaf of palms. Oak leaves decorate the casque and sword of *Northern Conquest*. The Pillars of Hercules, in conventionalized heraldic form, decorate the two shields in this tympanum. The familiar motto *Ne plus ultra* is entwined about them. Between the pillars—which the ancients regarded as marking the limits of

the world—a setting sun introduces an allegorical detail.

In the days when the spirit of conquest sent men journeying to known and unknown lands, England and Spain largely divided between them the continents of North and South America. This fact is emphasized in the tympanum by the second introduction of the arms of the two victorious kingdoms. Here, inscribed on the golden background, are the following names: Pizarro, Alvarado, Almagro, Hutten, Frontenac, De Soto; Cortes, Standish, Winslow, Phipps, Velasquez, De Leon.

Pizarro was the Spanish conqueror of Peru. *Alvarado*, a Spanish cavalier, served in the conquest of Mexico. *Phipps* was an English arctic explorer. His "Journal of a Voyage toward the North Pole" appeared in 1774. (Today, thanks to American in-



trepidity, the significant little word "to" can be substituted for "toward" in the records of Peary and of Byrd.)

In ancient times it was the custom of the Romans to give a battle-mented mural crown to the Roman soldier first to succeed in planting a standard on the wall of a city under siege. A conventionalized crown of this type appears above the two lists of names of men who conquered the elements, disease, superstition, and the enemy.

The fourth throne is occupied by *Civilization*. She and the two figures by her side are in flowing, classical attire. Significantly, the armor disappears. The Viking ship, the astrolabe, the Pillars of Hercules, give place to lamp and book on the shields introduced in this mural. *Civilization*, laurel-crowned, holds the torch of learning, a sym-

bol repeatedly used in the library. She also displays an open book. The pyramidal form of composition used in the three preceding tympanums is again employed. At each side of the apotheosis of *Civilization* are young women representing to the right, *Manufactures*, to the left, *Agriculture*. The latter is crowned with wheat. *Manufactures* twists the thread as she holds distaff and spindle. A sheaf of wheat and a scythe are carried by *Agriculture*.

In two of the tympanums, this being one, mermaids are introduced at each end. The North and the South are symbolized by the ear of corn and the branch of a cotton plant held by the mermaids. Beneath wreaths of laurel are the names of eleven men who played great rôles in the evolution of civilization: Eliot, Calvert, Marquette, Joliet, Oglethorpe, Las

Casas; Penn, Winthrop, Motolinia, Yeardley, La Salle.

Louis Joliet and *Père Marquette* were, in 1673, engaged in exploring the Fox, Wisconsin, Mississippi and Illinois rivers. *Motolinia* was a Spanish Franciscan missionary who adopted as his name an Indian word which means "poor." He was one of the first of the Franciscans to enter Mexico. *Yeardley* was an English colonial governor of Virginia. He is honored as having introduced representative government.

It is a little difficult to study comfortably the elaborate central ceiling decoration. An effort is, however, well repaid. Four female figures represent, as has already been explained, the qualities which animate those associated by their endeavors, with *Adventure*, *Discovery*, *Conquest*, and *Civilization*.

The first quality is *Courage*. A coat of scale-armor is her garment. From the knees float draperies of pale lavender. Over the armor is a lion's skin, the head worn as a cap. A shield and a war club are borne by this figure. *Valor* stands in a majestic pose, her left hand across her breast, her right grasping the hilt of her unsheathed sword. Beside her stands *Fortitude*. Her attire is a conventionalized classical drapery. *Fortitude* is the only one of the four figures which does not wear armor. She carries an architectural column and thus allies herself in spirit to the figure *Architecture* in Kenyon Cox's mural near by. In this painting the column is the emblem of stability. *Fortitude's* right hand is pressed against her wind-blown

drapery. The gesture of the left hand of *Valor* is repeated by the right hand of *Achievement*, the figure which concludes the group. Her left hand supports a traditional Roman standard which bears a laurel wreath and an eagle. *Achievement* is herself laurel-crowned.

The late George Willoughby Maynard, who executed the paintings in this pavilion, the brass inlays in the floor of the entrance hall, and also panels in the main entrance hall, was by birth a Washingtonian. As a man of 53, he was approximately in his prime when he received his commission to enhance the beauty of the Library of Congress. He was one of the group of American painters whose first notable opportunity in the homeland was gained at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Many were later associated in their work in the Library of Congress. After studying at the National Academy of Design, in New York, Maynard went to Antwerp. He studied in the Antwerp Academy for four years. Isham, writing of Maynard, says that the quality of his workmanship testifies to the thoroughness of the training in the Antwerp Academy. Afterwards he was closely associated with the American artist John La Farge, to whom is attributed Maynard's interest in mural painting. Upon his return from a second European trip, made in 1877, Maynard taught at Cooper Union and at the National Academy of Design. The artist died in 1923.

The Log Book of the "Wasp"

WILLIAM BELL CLARK

Author of "When the U-Boats Came to America"

Chance observation of a few intriguing words in a document catalogue of the High Court of Admiralty, Miscellanea Section, Public Records Office, London, has disclosed a hitherto hidden phase of the naval history of the American Revolution.

The words were: "Wasp, Mar. 9-Apr. 18, 1776, to Philadelphia."

Interest in anything pertaining to the epochal year 1776 prompted an inquiry. "The High Court of Admiralty Papers, Miscellanea, having been rearranged," reported the researcher, "entailed a tiresome search for the particular bundle referred to. It was at last identified as No. 733."

In that bundle, filed away for more than 150 years, along with some ship's books of the brig *Lexington*, captured in the English Channel in 1777, was the log of a vessel belonging to Esek Hopkins's first Continental fleet—the 5-gun schooner *Wasp*, William Hallock, commander.

Moreover, on the back pages were the arrangements of the crew of the tiny craft; first by watches, and second by battle quarters. The tables comprise the earliest muster roll extant of a ship of the Continental Navy and the only grouping by battle stations ever found for a Revolutionary crew.

The soiled, faded and stained log book of the *Wasp*, with a large hole eaten through the middle of

the front canvas cover and into a number of the early pages, is, perhaps, the most interesting discovery of naval material relating to the Revolutionary War since the finding of the log of the *Andrew Doria* in the same repository more than a dozen years ago.

"Log Book for the *Wasp*" is the title upon the cover page and endorsed below is "Jany. 18th, 1776," although entries do not begin until Saturday, March 9, eight days before Hopkins's fleet sailed from the Bahamas laden with the spoils taken at New Providence. The chronicle, which runs continuously from then until Thursday, April 18, 1776, gives a clear insight into a period of naval history of which little has been known. It discloses:

1. That the first commander of the *Wasp* was not Charles Alexander; an error which has persisted with every naval historian from James Fenimore Cooper to Gardner W. Allen. Historians have taken their information from Mary Barney's biography of her father, Joshua Barney, Baltimore sea dog, whose services have been further enhanced, glowingly if not accurately, by Ralph D. Paine. Thus has been perpetuated a gross injustice to William Hallock, sea captain of Baltimore, who commanded the *Wasp* during the entire period of the newly discovered log book.

2. That the *Wasp's* other officers were: Isaac Buck, first lieutenant; Elijah Bowen, second lieutenant; William Huddle, lieutenant of marines; John Wisenthall, surgeon; James Wilson and Joseph Veasey, midshipmen, and John Webster,

Benjamin Roberts, John Killen, Charles Gough, Edmond Tillson, Joseph Evitts, Thomas Lyne, and John Thompson, warrant officers.

3. That after separating from the Continental fleet in a storm on March 24, as recorded in the log of the *Andrew Doria*, the *Wasp* fought a desperate battle with disease and the sea to gain the safety of the Delaware capes and succeeded by stopping a stern leak with "a pees of Beef," an unusual but effective measure.

4. That the little vessel was repaired by Joshua Humphrey, dean of American naval constructors, during April 5-8, in Philadelphia, and immediately dispatched to sea to give Silas Deane a day's convoy beyond Cape May, when, after numerous delays, the unfortunate Connecticut schoolmaster departed on his mission to France as agent for the American Colonies.

5. That, to navigate the vessel for this brief convoying assignment, it was necessary to add to the crew of the *Wasp* a number of men from the *Lexington*, who had just brought in a prize.

6. That, upon the return to Cape May, the men from the *Lexington* were put ashore and the *Wasp* continued up to Philadelphia, where, on April 18, the Continental Congress rewarded Hallock by commissioning him as captain of the sloop *Hornet* and gave the *Wasp* to Charles Alexander, who had resigned from the Pennsylvania Provincial Navy on April 12, after ten months of continuous service, "to take command of a vessel in the Continental Service."

The *Wasp's* log does not give every detail as just described, but it supplies the clues whereby many unrelated documents can be dovetailed into a complete story.

We are indebted to Joshua Barney for the few known facts regarding the outfitting of the *Wasp* and *Hornet* by Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, who was sent to Baltimore on that mission by Congress on December 5, 1775. The *Wasp's*

log, not beginning until March 9, 1776, of course, adds nothing new to the outfitting period. We know the *Wasp* sailed from Baltimore with the *Hornet* in January, 1776, but the date has never been fixed. There may be significance in the flourishing "Jany. 18th, 1776" on the title page of the log. We also know the vessels passed the British ships in the lower Chesapeake undetected and joined Hopkins's fleet in Whorekill road, Delaware Bay, on February 13, 1776. Four days later the fleet sailed and on February 19 the *Hornet* was separated from her consorts in a gale. The *Wasp* remained with the fleet and at New Providence was sent close in shore to cover the landing party of marines. Several times subsequently it was despatched from Nassau to investigate strange sail off the harbor. Thus on March 12 the log records: "9 A. M. See a Schooner to windward Waide anchor went Out arftur hir & spoke hir She had been out from Hispaniola 42 Days and Lost the mate and one hand at 11 Brought hir into harbour to anchor put 3 men on Board."

By means of the *Andrew Doria's* log we have been able to follow the return of the fleet from the New Providence expedition, but we have hitherto been forced to drop the *Wasp* from the story that late March day, off the coast of Georgia, when a gale drove it from its course. "At 6 P:m hove to under F:S," is the log entry on the afternoon of March 24, when the fleet had vanished in the storm. "The Schooner Sprung a Leke made 20

H	K	HK	Course	Winds	Remarks for Monday 26 th of March
2	3	1	NNE	NW	Clear Weather hard gale took me 11:15
4	4				
6	4		up to N off NW		at 6 P.M. tried to under E the Schooner
8	1	1			sprang a leak made at 1000 water a hour but
10	1	1			away the Seling in order to stop it But found
12	1	1			it to Bee in the Scarff of the Stern
2	1	1			We could not stop it No otherways
4	1	1			then stop in a pees of Beef —
6	1	1	up to N off NW		at 6 A.M. was ship with her head to South west
8	1	1			the gail moderated
10	1	1			light winds But a heavy Sea from N.W.
12	1	1			the Docter midshipman Boasen Carpenter
					gunners gunners mate Sergint marsters
					mate and 12 other of the People at the
					Point of Death Last day 32 31

"A PEES OF BEEF"

An item from the log book of the *Wasp*, showing the heroic measure taken to stop a stern leak

Inches water a hour Cut away the Seling in order to Stop it But found it to Bee in the Scarff of the Stern We could not Stop it No otherways than Stop in a pees of Beef."

Heroic measure! A side of salt beef as a plug! And, meanwhile, Hallock, with the fleet no longer in sight and a leaky ship, found it impossible to make headway. His orders, if separated, were to rendezvous off Block Island, but through the night, with a hard gale blowing from the northeast, the possibility of complying must have seemed remote. Finally, early next morning, he gave orders to wear ship with her head to the southwest. "Light winds But a heavy Sea from N.W.," records the log that morning and at noon "... the Docter midshipman Boasen Carpenter gunners gunners mate Sergint marsters mate and 12 other of the People all at the Point of Death ..." graphic if not grammatical.

During that night the wind changed and the *Wasp* got back on on her course, "NBNE." But later on March 26 "... harde gail veary thick hazey weather ... the Schooner Still Continued Lekeing almost all hands Sick we are in a bad Setuation." A "harde gail" all that afternoon, which moderated toward midnight "... the Sea Sum what fallen Set mainsail and Jobb." More improvement in weather conditions next morning: "... on Bunnett Set out all Reefs Smooth Sea." The *Wasp* was then well off Hatteras and that afternoon "... the first Part of this twenty fore hours thick Weather a fresh Breese off Bunnetts Ballenced Reef main-sail took one Reef fore:S handed the Jibb." Early next morning: "See a sail to S W Standin to westward." They were in no shape to investigate. The sail passed on with no further comment. By afternoon they "Riged out flyng Jibb Boom Set flying Jibb." Dur-

ing that night it was "Blowing very hard" and they lay to from 2 o'clock in the morning until 8, when they "Mad Sail." No observations could be made at noon but probably they secured their position later in the day when they spoke a vessel: "Thick weather at 3 p m Saw a Sloop from Stacy [St. Eustatia] Capt Dodge Bound New York Sea very high Still Cloudy Thick weather the people continly fall sick."

"Fifteen Men Down with fevers" was reported on March 31. Midnight produced "Calm Thick weather" and, towards noon of April 1, no observations having been possible for three days, they "Sounded 18 fatheam at Same time hove tow under fore Sail head to the Northward." That afternoon Hallock gave up his efforts to reach the rendezvous. Schooner and crew were in miserable shape. From information secured from Captain Dodge and such reckonings as they had made, Hallock figured his position to be well off the New Jersey coast northeast of the Delaware capes. So, at 6 p. m., he "Wore Ship to the Southward" and about dawn of April 2: "Made Sail on a southwesterly course." Two hours later the goal was spied: "At 8 Saw the Land Baring W N W Dist a Bout 4 miles which is Cape May." It was "Thick heazy Weather" as they approached the cape, a fortunate circumstance, as His Majesty's 44-gun frigate *Roebuck*, Captain Hamond, on blockade duty off the Delaware, lay over under Cape Henlopen. That afternoon "Came on Bord the pilet got out

the gib Boom & Sat the filingen gibb." Taking the Cape May channel, the *Wasp* passed "Eag Island Bars" and early on the morning of April 3 "ankered a-Brest of Reidy island." At dawn they "wade & made Sail . . . At 11 A M Came Two Being in Calm tide . . . at 2 p m Wade & Sail'd up the River the wind at S W . . . at 5 p. m Came Two in Chestear Rods."

Hallock and the pilot went ashore at Chester with the first news from the American fleet since its departure in mid-February. William Whipple described it, on April 5, in a letter to his colleague, John Langdon, in New Hampshire:

"We have at last heard of Admiral Hopkins. The *Wasp* arrived here the day before yesterday. She parted from him about a fortnight ago off Bermuda where he had been cruising some time, to intercept the transports from the West Indies. He has been at New Providence and taken from thence between 90 and 100 cannon, from 18 to 42 pounders, a large quantity of shot and one ton powder. Its supposed he is gone to Rhode Island—if so you'll hear of him before I shall."

The *Wasp*, meanwhile, had resumed its upward journey, on April 4, and "at 2 p. m. Hald to the Whorf & Cleard the Vasal for Heving Down Sant 14 Sick peopel on Shoar." Robert Morris, of the Marine Committee, went down to see the craft and arrange for repairs. "I cannot find the Captain," he reported "other People tell me she is leaky & sickly, however I will get her fitted quick as possible." Joshua Humphrey had his carpenters at work on

Harboard Watch	Landboard Watch
William Kallouf, Cap.	Isaac Smith
Elipha Barker	William Knittle
James Wilson	Joseph Neasey
John Webster	Abingam Roberts
John Allen, C. P.	Charles Gough
Edmund Talbot	Joseph Smith
John Thompson	John Price
Thaddeus Robinson	John Davidson
John Ward	Thomas Lyne
John Winstanhall	Abraham Ling
Samuel Williams	Thomas Prince
John Warrington	John Williams
Lawrence	John Stewart
Nicholas Caldwell	James Inslow
Edward Hargrave	Thomas Adams
Henry Young	William Arthur
Mathias Drannon	John Munalay
Thomas East	John Howell
Ben Lingle	Thomas Prince
Philip Evans	Christopher Rogers
Oliver Hilde	John Linton
James Crawford	John Hildall
Thomas Keane	Samuel Ling
John Laro	
Arthur Carip	
Jose Crossman	

MUSTER ROLL OF THE WASP

Perhaps the earliest roster of a vessel of the Continental Navy and the only known one arranged by watches

April 5 and his riggers the next day.

There was need for speed as Morris and John Hancock required the *Wasp* to get Silas Deane on his way to France. Deane had first left Philadelphia in a pilot boat, on March 8, and boarded the brigantine *Rachel* at

Chester. After a number of false starts, the vessel had last been heard of going down the bay on March 16. But the *Rachel*, later in March, was so damaged by storm that she was forced to put back to port. Apparently she came through the capes in the foggy period which had favored

the *Wasp*. At least she reached Chester at about the same time. It seems that Deane, immediately after landing, made hasty arrangements with a Captain Tucker of the sloop *Betsey*, loading there, to take him as a passenger to the sloop's destination, Bermuda. After this he rushed off to Philadelphia on April 3 to report his return to Hancock and Morris.

Hancock was impressed with that lurking menace, the *Roebuck*, at the Delaware capes. It would not do to have the agent to France captured, yet the *Betsey* was unarmed and would prove easy prey to frigate or tenders. An armed escort to man the *Betsey* to the capes would be a partial solution. Deane, who had learned of the arrival of a Continental schooner at Chester, suggested her as a convoy for some distance to sea. Hancock approved, but referred the matter to Morris. So, while Deane sent a brief note to Morris, suggesting a convoy and commenting on the schooner as likely one of the vessels fitted out in Baltimore the previous winter, Hancock wrote to "the officer commanding the Continental troops" at Chester and Deane pocketed the message:

"I have it in command from Congress to direct that, upon the application of Silas Deane, Esq., you furnish him with a guard of twenty men, under a proper officer, to proceed with him to the Capes, from thence to be returned. You will, therefore, comply with this requisition immediately on his application.

Morris received Deane's note at the State House the next morning, April 4. It was this which sent him down to the wharf at

about the time the *Wasp* came up from Chester. He wrote Deane his conjecture was right—she was one of the Baltimore vessels—and that "I will have her . . . sent down with particular orders to attend you if she gets down in time." Deane would have to determine whether he would wait for her "as you know how hard it will be to get the People on board again, but all the dispatch that is possible shall be made."

That night at Chester, Lieutenant Colonel Francis Johnston, of Anthony Wayne's rifle battalion, was listening to a complaint from Lieutenant James R. Reid, of Captain Thomas Church's company, when Silas Deane appeared at battalion headquarters. Reid's troubles involved inability to secure barracks for his men at Marcus Hook, but they were promptly shelved when Deane presented Hancock's order. "What the expedition is, Heaven & the Congress only know," Johnston informed his superior next morning, "but so it was, that, by order of Congress I was obliged to mount a guard of 22 Riflemen with a proper quantity of Ammunition & 10 Days Provisions, to escort him—Reed & his men with Chearfulness embraced this opportunity of showing their Courage & Skill—This Morn'g by the peep of Day I saw them embark—after having acted the part of Commy. & Qr. Mr. both, the Evening preceding."

Safely on board the *Betsey* with his riflemen, Deane elected to drop down to Port Penn and await the *Wasp*. He was in for a tedious

delay, Morris keeping him informed of the difficulties. "I have done everything in my power to hurry the outfits of the sloop and schooner," Morris wrote on April 8, referring also to the sloop *Hornet* which had arrived the day before; "but they came in such wrecks and have so much to be done to them that it has not been possible to get either away yet. The Schooner I believe will go down tomorrow morning for the sole purpose of Convoying you & she must come directly back to finish her outfit, get men, &c.; but you may depend she shall be sent off tomorrow sometime & the Captain shall have orders to obey you in all things until you get safe out to Sea." All that day on the *Wasp* we find the "People Imployd, getting Gunners Stores on Board and stowing the hold." Progress was good and Morris called a meeting of the Marine Committee not only to instruct Hallock but to draft a letter to Captain Barry, of the *Lexington*, then cruising off the capes, to be given to Hallock for Deane, with the thought that the *Lexington* might be met with. In such event, Barry would give the agent "three or four days run off the Coast untill you & he may think the danger of Tenders & Cutters is over." Just before midnight Morris began a letter to Deane to which he added a long postscript early next morning: "I am now at the 9th. I have just heard that Capt. Barry was at Cape May last Friday & convoyed out some New England men: I hope you'll meet him. We find difficulty to get Men to go

down in the Schooner, as they have a notion they will catch the dis-temper she brought in with her; but we must get the better of this oppinion, and perhaps I may write to you again if any delay happens, which however I will endeavour to prevent."

There was no occasion for further letters. Humphrey's hands completed repairs to the schooner at a cost of seven pounds, eleven shillings, and on April 9 a pilot went on board and the *Wasp* dropped down the river. Hallock had instructions to consult with Deane as to "the best & safest method of getting out to Sea" and to follow the latter's orders until the departure from the capes when the *Wasp* should return to Philadelphia. He also had the letter to Barry, signed by seven members of the Marine Committee. In thick, rainy weather the schooner made its way slowly through the obstructions in the river below the city and arrived off Chester at noon of April 10. She "Came two at Chestear the pilot Want on Shoar Nothing merkebel."

"Nothing merkebel," perhaps, on the *Wasp*, but something truly remarkable that afternoon at Chester. A battered sloop had just come up the river and the little town had thrilled to the spectacle, for it was the *Lexington's* prize, the *Edward*, tender to the frigate *Liverpool*, taken off the Virginia capes on April 7. "I have the inexpressible pleasure of informing you that Capt. Barre has been amazingly successful," enthused Lieutenant Colonel Johnston in a letter describing the

arrival. "All of the Prisoners are to go to Philada. thro' Jersey (saving one or two Seamen & three or four Negroes, who are prisoners with the Prize Master)." The coming of the prize solved the short-handed problem for the *Wasp*. As Hallock expected to

meet the *Lexington*, the prize crew was transferred to the schooner and "The Commander of the Arm'd Sloop *Wasp*, having this moment got a Pilot, is just ready to set sail." The *Wasp's* log records the departure: "At 5 pm wade & Sailed Down the Rever

1st Deck	2d Deck	
Charles Cough Capt	Edmund Jackson Capt	Mr. Bush & Mr. Halsey
John Minnelay	John Burke	Shot and wounded
James Bradford	Thomas Lewis	
Henry Spring	Samuel Day	
John Linton P.M. for 10 th	John Linton P.M. for 2 nd	
2 nd Deck	1st Deck	
William Hodge Capt	John Pater Capt	Mr. Brown & Mr. Halsey
Samuel Williams	John Earlman	Shot and wounded
William Williams	Christopher Angus	Pilot at the Wheel
Thomas Henry	Elizabeth Langdon	
John Powell P.M. for 2 nd	John Powell P.M. for 2 nd	
3 rd Deck		
John Dillen	John Roseman in the	William Robinson
John Davis	John Moore in the	John Langley Pilot
Philip Beane	John Williams in the	at the Port Gun
Thomas Parke		
To take their own Carriages		
at the Hospital		
Doctors and Stands at	Thomas Lyon Stands on	Marines
the Starboard Side the	the Starboard Side the	William Smith
Longcase	Longcase	John Thompson
Matthew Drayton	Harvey Jeff & John Howard	John Howell
Mathias Green		Abraham Long
		John Smith
		James Andrew
Joseph Smith in his	Doctor Henshall & Wife	Benjamin Roberts
Chairs	in the Port Side	the Main Mast
Michael Smith in his		

BATTLE QUARTERS

How the crew of the Continental schooner *Wasp* were stationed when called to engage the enemy

from Chester." Hard winds and rain delayed the passage. On the morning of April 12 the *Wasp* anchored off Port Penn to gladden the eyes of Deane on board the *Betsey*. Two other vessels were waiting in the road. The little fleet got under way that afternoon and "Saild for Cape May."

Several hours later they sought shelter in the lee of the cape behind the Overfalls. Colonel Henry Fisher, continental lookout at Lewes, made them out and speculated upon them: "I saw from the Light House five sail comeing down from under Cape May, which I took to be the *Hornet* and *Wasp*, and three New England Schooners, they all anchored there that night." The colonel had the *Wasp* accurately spotted. At 9 o'clock that evening, the *Wasp's* log informs us, they "Came two in Cape May Saw the *Roebuck* Standing South-erd modret Breezes & Clear." The *Roebuck* sighted them the following morning and Captain Hamond ordered the cutters "to reconnoitre several sail under Cape May." That the reconnaissance ended almost as soon as it began was a disappointment to the belligerent Colonel Fisher, whose glass disclosed that the *Roebuck* "in a very short time man'd two of her boats, and sent them over towards Cape May, as I judged to cutt some of them vessels out, very luckily for them the ship hove out a signal for them to come aboard again, which they did, or they would have caut a Scotch Prize and be Damn'd to them."

Captain Hamond's threat was

unobserved from the *Wasp*. About the time the cutters were starting, Hallock "Histead out the Boat to go on Bord the Sloop." They had not found Barry at Cape May, so there was the letter for him to be delivered to Deane, the riflemen to be landed from the *Betsey* and farewells to be said. But Deane wanted further convey—at least a day's run off shore—and Hallock consented. The preliminaries were concluded, the riflemen put ashore, Hallock returned to his vessel and, at 4 p. m., on April 13, the *Wasp* "wade & Saild with the Ships & Scooneur from Cape May on a Cruse." Far across the bay, the *Roebuck* "saw 5 Sail going out of Cape May Channel Weighed & gave chace." "At Sun Sat Cape May Boar W N W Dist about 3 Leaugs," records the *Wasp's* log, "the *Roebuck* in Cheas of Us at Dark Lost Sight of her." The *Roebuck's* log concurs: "At 6 lost sight of the chace." Early next morning the frigate returned to the road. "An unsuccessful Cruise," Henry Fisher pronounced it, jubilantly.

Meanwhile the *Wasp* and her convoy were having "Frash Brizes & Clear Wathear" in their run off the coast. Just when they parted the following day is not clear, but it was before noon, for at that hour the *Wasp*, unaccompanied, "Saw a Shooner Standing to the westward & give Cheas." She was then off shore well south of Fenwick shoals. The breezes died and Hallock ordered out the oars. They "Rode aftear the Schooner," and at 3 p. m. "fieard 2 guns &

Brought hir two." Disappointment, however, for the stranger proved to be from St. Eustatia, bound for Philadelphia. Instead of making a prize, they gave her convoy. Under an afternoon breeze, they headed back toward the Delaware and, early on April 15, made out "the Light houes Baring West Dist about 5 Leaug's." Unmolested by the *Roebuck*, they reached Cape May at 5 a. m. and a few hours later put ashore Barry's prize crew from the *Edward*. Still no sight of the *Lexington* and people on the cape assured them Barry had not put in appearance during their absence. In rainy weather the *Wasp* sailed up the bay, anchoring off Philadelphia shortly before midnight on April 16.

Just a few more entries complete the log. They begin at noon of April 17 and conclude at noon the next day: "Clear Wathear & plesent Leused the Sails to Dry No Nothing more Remarkbe thes 24 hours." It was on April 18 that Hallock stepped from the *Wasp* to the *Hornet*, promoted by order of Congress.

There remains one question: How did a log book, which concluded at Philadelphia, on April 18, 1776, find its way into the British archives among the papers of the Continental brig *Lexington*, captured by the cutter *Alert* in the English Channel, on the afternoon of September 19, 1777? It is not difficult of solution.

On the *Lexington*, at the time of her encounter with the *Alert*, were ten former members of the crew of the *Wasp*. Thus:

Wasp's Crew

1776

Rating	Names
2nd Lt.	Elijah Bowen
Sgt. Mar.	John Thompson
Bosun	Thomas Lyne
—	Mathew Brannon
—	Samuel Williams
—	Aaron Quigley
—	John Davis
—	John Stewart
—	Thomas Heany
—	Nicholas Caldwell

Lexington's Crew

Date of Entry	Names	Rating
—	Elijah Bowen,	1st Lt.
Feb. 18, '77	John Thompson,	Gunner
—	Thomas Lyne,	Bosun
May 21, '76	Mathew Brannon,	Bos. Yoe.
May 15, '76	Samuel Williams,	Cook
May 20, '76	Aaron Quigley,	A. B.
May 20, '76	John Davis,	A. B.
May 22, '76	John Stewart,	A. B.
May 20, '76	Thomas Hainey,	Ord.
Feb. 21, '77	Nicholas Caldwell,	Cabin Stewd.

One of the ten possessed the log. An examination of the list would tend to pin that honor upon second officer Elijah Bowen. He but followed the custom of the time in carrying the log book with him; just as James Josiah did from the *Andrew Doria* and John Paul Jones from the *Ranger*. To his custody of it we owe its preservation. Bowen's movements between April 18 and October 22, 1776, are in doubt. Upon that latter date, in Philadelphia, he made his will, identifying himself as "Second Lieutenant on Board the Brig. *Lexington*." Hallock at that time was the *Lexington's* commander, having been transferred from the *Hornet* twelve days before. It is logical to as-

sume that from the *Wasp* to the *Hornet* to the *Lexington*, Bowen followed his captain. From October, 1776, until the conclusion of the *Lexington's* career, Bowen remained with the brig, being promoted to first lieutenant on February 5, 1777. He was badly wounded in the encounter with the *Alert* and saw no further service, dying in Philadelphia about November 18, 1791, and bequeathing his "worldly goods" to his friend, Susannah Derry, of that city.

With the capture of the *Lexington*, all papers not weighted and thrown overboard fell into the enemy's hands. Sixteen of them—the correspondence of Captain Henry Johnson of the *Lexington*—have been reproduced in Stevens's facsimiles. Another bundle, marked: "Brought in by Heseltine for Crespigny 9 Oct. 1777," found its way into the record office as

containing scarcely useful ship's papers. The bundle included several fragmentary logs of various stages of the *Lexington's* cruises under Captain Johnson; a slop's book, an expenditure of provisions, a mess book and the log of the *Wasp*. And there they have been lying ever since—preserved but forgotten.

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The Brown's Mill Graveyard Association

The above association was organized on November 14, 1929, by the Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution.

Its aim is to restore and preserve this early and historic graveyard, which is now in a most deplorable condition. Many of Antrim Township's pioneers lie here in unmarked graves—the Browns, McLenes, Potters, Fullertons and others.

Gravestones are standing to the following Revolutionary soldiers: Captain James Poe, Captain Thomas Brown, Robert and John Clugston, Robert and John McCleary, Nathan McDowell, Henry Pawling, William Reynolds, Richard Wright, and Joseph Cooke, who was a son-in-law of Thomas Brown, Sr.

A bronze tablet marks the resting place of General James Potter. James McLene, one of Franklin County's most prominent men, and a son-in-law of Pioneer Thomas Brown, lies in this old "God's Acre."

The Franklin County Chapter has been collecting the oldest gravestone inscriptions of the entire county for four years. The labor is enormous and the work incomplete, but a record of our pioneers will thus be preserved.

The chapter has undertaken the restoration and preservation of Brown's Mill Graveyard, with fear and trembling, realizing that it must depend on the general public for help; on the descendants of these pioneers, on the friends who are historically interested, and on all who feel a pride in old Antrim and in the county of Franklin, Pennsylvania.

The Alexanders of "New Munster"

MOLLIE HOWARD ASH

For many years I have been impressed by the fact that Cecil County, Maryland, played no small part in the great Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, because so many of the signers were natives or sons of natives of Cecil County. There were other men also who took an active part in the Revolution, who came from good old Cecil-County stock.

John Brevard was one of the first to leave Cecil County for North Carolina. He was a member of the Council of Safety from Rowan County, N. C., December 12, 1776. One of his associates was William Sharp, son of Thomas Sharp, Jr., of Cecil County, who was a son of Thomas Sharp, Sr., of that county. It is supposed the first Thomas was a son of Joseph Sharp, of Chester County, Pa. William Sharp of Iredell County, North Carolina, was born in Cecil County. At the age of twenty-one years he went to North Carolina. John Brevard married a sister of John McKnitt, James Alexander, father of John McKnitt Alexander, married a sister of this John McKnitt of Cecil County.

Suppose we take a look at some of the forbears of this noted family of Alexanders. James Alexander was probably a son of Joseph Alexander who purchased land in Cecil County in 1714. This was the well-known tract of land called "New Munster" in the northeast corner of Cecil

County. James Alexander's will tells us of his family.

Theophilus Alexander, son of James by his first wife, died in 1768, before his father James. Theophilus Alexander's son Joseph Alexander, D. D., married a daughter of President Davies of Princeton College, New Jersey, and practiced his ministry in North and South Carolina. He died July 30, 1809. Jemima Alexander, daughter of James, married Thomas Sharp of Cecil County, and about 1754 removed to North Carolina.

Wheeler's "History of North Carolina" gives among the officers and members of the Convention of Mecklenburg, who were also signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, the following Cecil Countians: Abraham Alexander, president; John McKnitt Alexander, secretary; Dr. Ephriam Brevard (probably a son of John Brevard) of the committee of the Declaration, Ezra Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, Charles Alexander, Adam Alexander. John Davidson and Thomas Polk were probably from Cecil County.

John McKnitt Alexander, the secretary, and Hezekiah Alexander, one of the signers, were sons of James Alexander of "New Munster," Cecil County, whose will was probated in Elkton, Md., in 1779.

The names in the will are those of his second wife Abigail, and the following children, then living:

Hezekiah, Amos, John McKnitt, Josiah, Ezekiel, Jemima, Elizabeth, and Margaret. John McKnitt Alexander married Jean Bane, from Pennsylvania.

Two brothers of John McKnitt Alexander remained in Cecil County. They were Theophilus and Amos. The latter married Sarah Sharp of Cecil County, and had eleven children. One of these was Mary, born Nov. 26, 1785, who married John Evans, of "New Munster"; they were the parents of Dr. Amos Alexander Evans, of Elkton, who was fleet surgeon in the War of 1812. The Congress of the United States awarded Dr. Evans two silver medals (which I have seen) for his distinguished services on the *Guerriere* and the *Jara*. He died Jan. 15, 1848.

John McKnitt Alexander removed to North Carolina at the age of twenty-one years. Though he was a tailor by trade, he afterwards became a surveyor and was soon a prosperous landowner.

Emigrants from Cecil County, were founders of the seven Presbyterian churches of Mecklenburg County in 1755. So great was the interest taken by the New Castle Presbytry in the welfare of these churches that they frequently sent their ministers to preach the gospel to them. In 1793 Hezekiah, William, Thomas, Elijah, and Isaac Alexander were all elders in the Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church. John McKnitt Alexander and Ezekiel Alexander were elders in Hopewell Church.

After these references to the Cecil County ancestors of the signers of the Mecklenburg Decla-

ration, a few of the early wills recorded in Cecil County, may be of interest. I have avoided giving the North Carolina history of these noted men, because that State has taken such good care of her records, that the deeds of those patriots are to be found on many pages of histories of that State. Maryland and North Carolina were sister States who went into the Revolution hand in hand.

CECIL COUNTY, MD., WILLS

LIBER, A. A., FOLIO 261

Will of John Maknite of Cecil County, Maryland: April 14, 1733.

I John Maknite of Cecil County in Maryland, Planter.

To wife Dorothy use of property until son John Maknite shall come to 21 years.

To darter Mary Macknite, etc.,

To children Deneill and Hanah, etc.,

In case my wife Dorothy should marry again, I desire my Brother-in-law John Brevard to take my children to my Executors.

Appoints wife Dorothy Macknite and brother-in-law James Alexander and James Wallace to be Executors.

In presence of Paul Alexander, Martin Alexander, John Gray, Thomas McDonell

his
JOHN MACKNITE.
mark

Probated June 13, 1733.

Will of Thomas Sharp, recorded, Liber B. B., folio 84, Cecil County, Maryland, wills.

I Thomas Sharp of Cecil County in the Province of Maryland. Yoeman.

Wife Isabel. is given one third of estate.

To son Walter Sharp etc.

To son Thomas Sharp etc.

To son James Sharp, etc.

To son-in-law James Smith, etc.,

To daughter Hannah Sharp, etc.,

To son-in-law David Wherry, etc.,

To daughter Sarah, etc.,

Johnson's "History of Cecil County," "The Record of the Alexander Family," by Rev. John E. Alexander.

To son Joseph Sharp, etc.,
To son Samuel Sharp, etc.,
Appoints wife Isabel Sharp and son
Thomas Sharp Executors.

Dated December 1749.

In presence of Walter Kerr, Geo.
Lawson, Alex. Logan.

(Signed) THOMAS SHARP.

Probated December 7, 1749.

ELKTON, MARYLAND, WILLS

LIBER B. B., FOLIO 302

Will of Theophilus Alexander:

I Theophilus Alexander of Cecil
County, Maryland. Blacksmith.

This 20th, day of February 1768

Wife Catherine.

To son Joseph Alexander Lands in
North Carolina.

To son George Alexander Etc,

To daughters Sophia Sharp. Margaret
Cannon. Ann Cannon. Kezia Alexander.
Catherine Alexander.

Father of Testator was James Alex-
ander. Appoints wife Catherine Alex-
ander son George Alexander and trusty
brother Amos Alexander Executors.

In presence of John Alexander, John
Sharp; Robert Willson. John Robimson.

(Signed) THEOS. ALEXANDER.

Probated Aug. 19, 1768.

Will of James Alexander, Liber C. C.,
folio 100:

I James Alexander of Cecil County,
Mariland, Yoeman.

Wife Abigail. (whereas there is a Con-
tract of Marriage in writing wherein I
oblige myself to give her sixty pounds at
my death and she obliged herself to
take it in Room of her Dower.)

To grandson George Alexander, Lands
in Cecil Co, Md,

To son Josiah Alexander, Land in
Cecil Co, Md,

To son Ezekiel Alexander, Land on
Long Creek, Mecklenburg Co, N. C.
should Ezekiel die during his minority,
the above lands to be the property of my
two grandsons, Viz, James Alexander the
son of Hezekiah Alexander, and Amos
Alexander son of Amos Alexander.

To son Amos Alexander, Land in
"New Munster"

To son Hezekiah Alexander Etc,

To son John McKnitt Alexander Etc,

To daughter Jemima Sharp Etc,

To daughter Elizabeth Sanple Etc,
To daughter Abigail Bradley Etc,
To daughter Margaret McCay Etc,
Residue of estate to be equally divided
between all my children. Viz, Hezekiah.

Amos. John. Josiah. Ezekiel. Jemima.
Elizabeth. Abigail. and Margaret. Ap-
points sons Amos Alexander and Josiah
Alexander and Hezekiah South Executors

In presence of John Alexander. Andrew
Wark. John McGregor(?)

(Signed) JAMES ALEXANDER.

Probated May 31, 1779.

Will of Thomas Sharp, Liber E. E.,
folio 75:

I Thomas Sharp of Cecil, Md.

To son William Sharp in North Caro-
lina Etc.; to son John Sharp in North
Carolina Etc.; to son James Sharp in
North Carolina Etc.; to son Joseph Sharp
in North Carolina Etc.

To son Samuel Sharp now in Carolina
a certain tract of Land in Rutherford
County, North Carolina.

To children of Walter Sharp deceased
Etc.; to daughter Isabel Wallace in North
Carolina Etc.; to daughter Sarah Etc.;
to daughter Mary Dhumster? (could not
make this out).

To three daughters aforesaid after they
go to Carolina again.

To wife Mary Sharp one third personal
estate, four Negroes said Negroes at
death of wife to return and be the prop-
erty of my four sons now at home with
me, Viz, Thomas. Amos. David and
Ebenezer.

To daughter Elizabeth Sharp now at
home with me Etc,

To son Thomas Sharp now at home
with me plantation I now live on called
Sharps Industry, said Thomas to pay my
other sons who are now minors. Viz,
Amos. David. and Ebenezer Etc.

Should my son Amos incline to con-
tinue at school, then Thomas is to pay
for his education.

Appoints wife Mary Sharp and son
Thomas Sharp Executors.

Dated 5th, October 1785.

In presence of Abrm, Mitchell. Walter
Caruthers. Hugh Balck.

(Signed) THOMAS SHARP.

Probated Nov. 22, 1785.

The spelling is as found in the records.

North Andover Homesteads

JENNIE WRIGHT HOWES

The early records of the settlement of Andover, Massachusetts, are somewhat indistinct, but it is probable that a settlement was begun about 1642. Mr. John Woodbridge (who was later the first minister in Andover) was influential in organizing a colony, and it is said that he and Mr. Edmond Faulkner purchased the township of Andover from the Indians for six pounds and a coat.

Andover was incorporated as a village May 6, 1646. In 1709 it was divided into two parishes, north and south, and in 1855 the town was divided nearly by the parish lines, the south parish keeping the name of Andover, while the north division became North Andover. The earliest settlers had made their homes in the north parish, so that many of the oldest houses as well as two old burying grounds are in what is now North Andover.

The Bradstreet house, on the Boston and Haverhill road, is one of the oldest residences in the town, having been built in 1667 to replace an earlier one that was destroyed by fire in July, 1666. Simon Bradstreet and his wife had landed in Salem in 1630, and after living for a time in other localities, settled in Andover in 1644. The Bradstreet house is especially interesting not only because of its great age, but because of the notable people who have made it their home. Simon Bradstreet was

an influential citizen, and held office in the colony as one of the Executives during the years spent in Andover, and after removing to Salem he was Governor of Massachusetts, 1679-86, 1689-92. His wife, Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet, was the first poetess in America and a most unusual woman for her day, when her sex spent little time in writing or reading. With the burning of their first house, a library of eight hundred rare and costly books was destroyed.

Among Mrs. Bradstreet's descendants may be mentioned Oliver Wendell Holmes, Wendell Phillips, William Ellery Channing and Richard H. Dana.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Bradstreet removed to Salem, and his son occupied the Bradstreet house until he died, in 1706; later it was bought and used as a parsonage for the First Church. During the period of fifty years, which includes the French and Indian Wars and the War of the Revolution, the house was occupied by the Rev. William Symmes, D. D.

Afterwards the estate became the property of the Bailey family and for many years was the home of the Bailey sisters, one of whom, Sarah Bailey, wrote a comprehensive history of Andover. A direct ancestor of this family was Samuel Bailey of Andover, who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The "Governor Bradstreet" house, as it is locally known, has been

kept in good repair and is still occupied. It has stood for more than two hundred and sixty years with its side toward the road (now Osgood Street), while the front looks across the field to the ancient cemetery where its first mistress, Ann Bradstreet, was laid to rest.

On the opposite side of Osgood Street, and a little south of the Bradstreet house, stands the Phillips Manse, built by Hon. Samuel Phillips in 1752. Mr. Phillips was born in Andover in 1715, the son of Rev. Samuel Phillips, pastor of the South Parish Church, and he, in turn, was a great grandson of the Rev. George Phillips, first minister of Watertown. The Hon. Samuel Phillips was among the distinguished men of the Revolutionary period, being representative to the General Court, and later senator. Of his family of seven children only one survived the parents, Samuel, Jr., Lieutenant Governor, who built the "Mansion House" in the south parish for his home. It was through his influence that Phillips Academy was founded by his father, his uncle, and other members of the family.

The Hon. Samuel Phillips died in 1790. His tomb, an imposing one for that day, is in the old burying ground which may be seen from the east windows of the house where he lived. His grandson, John Phillips, who had settled in Charlestown, came to live in the old home in Andover, where he died at the age of forty-four, leaving thirteen children for his widow, thirty-six years of age, to bring up. One daughter became the wife of

Rev. Gray Brooks, and was the mother of Bishop Phillips Brooks, who lived at one time in the old "Manse." The house is now occupied in summer by nieces of Bishop Brooks.

As we turn to the Kittridge homestead on Academy Road which leads from the Phillips Manse, we pass the first burying ground which marks the site of the first meeting house long since gone. Here the earliest settlers were buried and many soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Within a small radius are the graves of Hon. Samuel Phillips, Col. James Frye, Col. Samuel Johnson, Capt. Benjamin Farnham, Capt. John Adams and Lieut. John Frye, all officers in the American Revolution. There is one gravestone of peculiar interest. The inscription, which follows, tells its own story:

IN MEMORY OF
ANNE LILLIE HOWARD
BURIED IN THIS GRAVEYARD 1806
WIDOW OF SAMUEL HOWARD
ONE OF THE PARTY WHO OVERTHREW
THE TEA IN BOSTON HARBOR
BURIED IN COPP'S HILL CEMETERY
BOSTON, MASS., 1797
SHE WAS SISTER OF MAJOR JOHN LILLIE
OFFICER IN THE REVOLUTION, 1776
AND COMMANDER OF WEST POINT
BURIED THERE 1801

On the opposite side of Academy Road, looking down upon this ancient cemetery, stands the home of the Kittridge family, built by Dr. Thomas Kittridge in 1784. His services as Surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment in the Revolutionary War and at Bunker Hill, his fame as a physician around about Andover, and his influence as a member of the Massachusetts



COL. JAMES FRYE HOUSE, BUILT IN 1690



GOVERNOR BRADSTREET HOUSE, ERECTED IN 1667



Top—COL. MOODY BRIDGES HOUSE
Center—FAULKNER HOMESTEAD
Lower—THE HON. SAMUEL OSGOOD HOUSE



Medical Society made the name of Thomas Kittridge one of the most distinguished in the County of Essex. Kittridge was the son of Dr. John Kittridge, a surgeon of repute who came to Andover in 1741, and the grandson of a physician in Tewkesbury.

Dr. Thomas Kittridge had two sons, both physicians. One, Dr. Joseph Kittridge 1st, succeeded his father in his practice, and was most successful. The latter's son, Dr. Joseph 2d, took his father's practice and remained on the old homestead until his death. Two of his sons studied medicine, and one of them, Dr. Joseph Kittridge 3d, is now living in the old home. The Kittridge house, at the time it was built, had no equal for elegance in the north parish, and it is now



very little altered from its original construction.

There are three, possibly four, houses in North Andover built by an early settler, John Frye and his descendants, many of them military men. Mr. Theophilus C. Frye, historian of the Frye family, locates the home of his early ancestor as the "first house south of the Bradstreet mansion." This perhaps is the one now known as the Carney house at Carney's Corner. It is claimed that the original part of the building was erected even earlier than the Bradstreet house. Later on, the deeds of John Frye to his sons show that he owned the sites where now stand the Enoch Frye house and that of the Atkins homestead which was planned by his sons,



Top—THE COL. CHAS. JOHNSTON HOUSE
As it was originally built, 1770, Haverhill, N. H.
Center—CAPT. BENJAMIN FARNUM HOUSE
Lower—THE CHARLOTTE HOME



Deacon John and Sam. The Enoch Frye house was built in 1734, and was the home of Lieut. John Frye of the Revolutionary Army, who lived there for a considerable length of time. Enoch Frye was the last of the name to occupy it, but his daughter, Mrs. Harriet A. Fisher, was born and died in the old home. The place has since been sold to John R. Havey. A short distance out of the village, on Chestnut Street, is the house built by John Frye in 1690, and known later as the Col. James Frye house.

For many years a graceful elm grew in front of this house, planted by young Jonathan Frye just before he went away as chaplain in the Indian War. The tragic fate of Chaplain Jonathan Frye, dying alone, after being wounded in the famous Lovewell's fight at Pequawket in 1725, forms the groundwork of Hawthorne's "Roger Malvin's Burial." This house was the home of Col. Joseph Frye and Col. James Frye, both famous officers in the French and Indian Wars. They also served in the Revolution, and were at the battle of Bunker Hill, where Col. James Frye, who commanded the 4th infantry, received injuries from which he died. His son Samuel was also in the Revolutionary service. The latter's grandson was the family historian, Theophilus C. Frye.

The Col. James Frye house was eventually sold to John Peters, and is now occupied by the family of Harry Clarke, a descendant. It has been enlarged and renovated several times during its long exist-

ence. The only representative of the Frye name now living in North Andover is Judge Newton P. Frye.

At the corner of Depot Street and Great Pond Road stands the house which in those early days was the home of Col. Moody Bridges, Adjutant under Col. James Frye in the French and Indian Wars. When the First Provincial Congress met at Salem in 1774, he was sent as a delegate from Andover. After his death in 1801 the place was sold by his son to Mr. Isaac Stevens. It was the birthplace of Mr. Stevens' son, Major General Isaac I. Stevens, who was killed in the battle of Chantilly, Va.; in 1862, while "rallying his troops to victory, he held the colors in his hand." The house, which, judging from its architecture, must have been quite ancient, was remodeled for a summer residence by Oliver Stevens. After his death it became the property of E. F. Leeland. There are no representatives of the Col. Moody Bridges family now living in North Andover. On his gravestone, in the first burying ground, the following inscription may be read:

"He was a man eminently useful in his day,
He lived, beloved, revered, and died greatly
lamented by all his family & acquaintances."

On the Great Pond Road, a short distance from the Moody Bridges house, stands what is now known as the "Charlotte Home." The history surrounding it is interesting. Israel Adams, who came from Newbury, was a soldier in the French and Indian Wars. His son, Capt. John Adams (also in the



THE KITTRIDGE MANSION. HOME OF DR. THOMAS KITTRIDGE



HOME OF COL. SAMUEL JOHNSON

French War), was an able officer in the Revolutionary service. In 1758 he married Hannah Osgood, and bought from his father-in-law the land at the southeast end of the Great Pond (Lake Cochichewick), and established the Adams homestead. It was here that Capt. Adams built the house that was later to become a part of the Charlotte Home.

His son, Major John Adams, who lived on the homestead, was in Shay's Rebellion, and later served as Adjutant under General Lovejoy, with the rank of major. In the next generation Col. Joseph Adams owned and occupied the place. When, in the course of time, the property was for sale, a niece of Joseph Adams, Charlotte (Osgood) Stevens, wife of Moses T. Stevens and daughter of Charlotte (Adams) Osgood, bought the homestead and established the "Home" which bears her name. Under her plan the house was greatly enlarged. The old kitchen was torn down and the four remaining rooms were incorporated into the larger building. Across the front was built a roomy piazza with stately pillars.

Each year since it was established the Charlotte Home has been used as a summer boarding place for women and girls who need a place to rest, with excellent food and comfortable rooms at a price that prohibits profit. The descendant of Capt. John Adams in the fifth generation put the old homestead to a praiseworthy use. She has long since gone to her reward, but her daughters, to whom she left the property, have

seen that her wishes are still carried out. Two of her grandsons, Abbot Stevens and Samuel Dale Stevens, Jr., served in the World War. It is interesting to note that the paternal ancestor of these young men was John Stevens, whose gravestone in the first burying ground is the only marker that remains to remind us of those earliest settlers. The inscription says that he died April 11, 1662.

What is considered by many to be the oldest residence in the town is the Faulkner house, at Marble Ridge, southeast of the Gen. William Dale homestead. This house has been changed very little from its original style, and is quaint in appearance and gives the impression of great age. It was the home of Edmond Faulkner who, as has been stated before, bought (with Mr. Woodbridge) the township of Andover from the Indians. A great grandson of Edmond Faulkner, who moved, while young, to Acton, was Col. Francis Faulkner of Revolutionary fame. It is said the latter "led the company to the fight at Concord Bridge in 1775." Another descendant, Abiel Faulkner, was a soldier of the Revolution, and also of the War of 1812. The last of the Faulkner name to own the old home was Joseph. In 1789 his daughter Dorcas was married to John Adams, Jr., son of Capt. John Adams, before mentioned. The place is now owned and occupied by the Thompson family, who have made it their home for three generations.

In the well-known Farnum district, a little off the Salem Road,

stands the house that was built in 1787 by Capt. Benjamin Farnum, an officer of long service in the Revolutionary War, and deacon of the North Parish Church until his death in 1833. The house in which he lived so many years has been occupied by his descendants, and at the present time is owned by Miss Ida Farnum and the family of Clarence W., son of Benjamin W. Farnum. Near by is the home of Benjamin W. Farnum, whose family includes another son, Sergeant Ralph S. Farnum, who served for two years in the World War. An interesting feature of the estate is a saw mill which has been in use since Colonial days. The old-fashioned up-and-down saw was replaced some 35 years ago by a modern circular saw.

The name of Johnson has been continuously influential in the history of the Andovers. Their homestead was the estate on the Haverhill road (now Osgood Street) at the corner of Stevens Street. The original mansion, where Penelope Johnson, a young daughter of the family, was killed by the Indians in 1698, stood east of the present house. Captain Timothy Johnson built it more than 200 years ago, and in 1771 gave it in his will to his son, Col. Samuel Johnson. Col. Samuel Johnson saw long and active service in the Revolutionary War, and his townspeople may well be proud of his record. His son, Lieut. Samuel Johnson (afterward Captain), was also a brave officer. This house was also the birthplace of Rev. Samuel Johnson, who wrote several volumes on Com-

parative Religion. A remarkable feature of the Johnson house is the wall paper in the best room or "parlor," which tradition says has been on the walls ever since the house was completed. It was brought from England in blocks, the blocks consisting of layers of square sheets of the paper, the pattern of which was matched as it was attached to the wall. It is known as the Marie Antoinette pattern.

This house has been made the subject of Wallace Nutting's picture, "Up the Lane." The last one of the Johnson family to live in the old home was Miss Kate Johnson, who, at her death, several years ago, left the house in the hands of trustees, to be used as a home for aged women. Another of this family, Lieut. William Johnson (afterward Captain of Militia), was in Revolutionary service. His sons have been prominent men in North Andover. William was representative for seven years and senator for ten years. Another son, Col. Theron Johnson, contributed largely toward the building of the high school in North Andover, which was named for him.

The Osgood family was in every sense one of the first families in Andover. Their estates extended along the street which bears their name. At least two houses remain that were built by them. The Osgood house holding the greatest interest was that occupied by Hon. Samuel Osgood. He was State senator, representative to the National Congress, first Commissioner to the United States Treas-



PHILLIPS MANSE, BUILT IN 1752

ury, and later, after he had moved to New York, was Postmaster General. No record has been found as to when the Andover house was built, but it is said to be more than 200 years old. Timothy Osgood Wardwell was the last of the family to live in the old homestead. Now it is the property of the Stevens family, who are descendants of the Osgood line. Miss Bailey in her *History of Andover* tells us that "For 150 years there was scarcely a time when there were not several military officers, Captains or Colonels in service, and the name (Osgood) occurs 30 times in the list of representatives

to the General Court before the year of 1800." Another of this family who was of great service to his country was Dr. George Osgood, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War.

There were few country towns that sent more influential men into the service at the Revolutionary period than did Andover. The muster rolls show a list of 91 men from the north parish, many of them officers. The ancient houses and cemeteries tell a story of those days, of which North Andover may well be proud.

The writer is indebted to Miss Sarah Bailey and Mr. Theophilus C. Frye for many of the interesting facts in this article, also to Mrs. S. D. Stevens, Mrs. John Tyler and Miss Marion Appleton.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

Communism—Dead or Alive?

The outcry of the communists is: "In united ranks, forward!" This was illustrated by many statements of the leaders of the communist party of America, as published in the last number of this magazine. Amplification of these plans is included in certain big enterprises undertaken of late by the communists.

A huge national jobless convention was prepared for Chicago, Illinois. The Food Workers' Industrial Union, the Office Workers' Union, the Trade-Union Unity League Building Trades Department and the Independent Shoe Workers' Union—all held meetings of employed and unemployed workers in their industries and elected delegates to the national unemployment convention.

Unemployment councils of many cities were represented. Leaflets were distributed by thousands to rally mass support in the convention city.

City unemployment conferences have been held in many cities. Mass meetings before factory gates, where unemployment lines formed to apply for jobs, are the scene of wide distribution of propaganda circulars and leaflets. As a resounding answer to the unemployment in the country communism set aside June 28th as "Unemployed Solidarity Day." This is to pave the way for the organization of unemployment demonstrations not only in the United States but in all the countries in which communism is at work. An attempt is to be made to dramatize local demonstrations as a culmination in a simultaneous world-wide demonstration. "Unemployment Solidarity Day" was conducted by the Workers' International Relief and the Trade-Union Unity League for the purpose of uniting all sections of the communists unemployed workers and for raising funds to finance national and local unemployed conventions.

At the Chicago unemployed convention it was arranged to have special demonstrations in various localities so that unemployed workers could concentrate at once on such demonstrations. A tabulation of the delegations of unemployed attending the Chicago conference was made by State, affiliation, industry, age and sex. Steel and metal workers, auto workers, building-trade workmen, needle-trades representatives, marine-transport employees, foodstuff laborers, miners, agricultural workers were present at the Chicago conference. Young Communist League members, Young Pioneers, and delegates from unemployed councils swelled the number.

Large posters calling on the unemployed to organize and demonstrate are in conspicuous places. The struggle against unemployment is to be used by the communists as a means for mobilization for antiwar campaigns and defense of the Soviet Union. In many ways unemployment will be definitely connected with political campaigns. Every member is instructed to agitate and organize on the basis that it is not sufficient to limit activity to a distribution of agitational literature from outside. Concentrated agitation inside factories and the holding of systematic factory gate meetings will be supplemented by the issuance of shop papers and the sale of the *Daily Worker*.

On the plea that the dumping of truckloads of vegetables and fruits is mockery for the hungry unemployed, communists announce: "Only the organization of the workers and farmers for the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government will guarantee life to the toiling masses." Their publications carry many headings emphasizing that food is being dumped into the rivers by the ton as millions face mass hunger.

"Build the revolutionary press," is one of the slogans of the communist party of the United States. In some localities entertainments and banquets have been given under the auspices jointly of the *Daily Worker*; the daily communist newspaper published in New York City and of the *Young Worker*, which is the organ of the Young Worker's League.

Other banquets are known as "Red Press Banquets." The programs are provided by the Young Communists League and the Young Pioneers of America. The proceeds are used for the emergency fund campaign of the *Daily Worker*.

In Soviet Russia there are altogether 605 newspapers. In 1930 a number of changes were made in some of the important Moscow papers. Many of the Russian publications find their way to the United States. Over three hundred thousand worker and peasant correspondents, with whom the editorial staffs of the papers are carrying on educational and organizational work, are mobilized to demonstrate to all countries in which communism is spreading definite methods of worker and peasant correspondents competition. The number of wall newspapers continues to grow. Shops and factories issue these wall newspapers and reflect local problems. They are linked with the general press

as well. Even in the schoolrooms of the United States, some of these wall newspapers have made their appearance.

Several articles have been written about the Soviet Union and the growth of communism. Many tourists to Russia upon their return to America get their friends and neighbors, their student bodies and their community acquaintances together and deliver lectures upon the so-called "Great Experiment of Communism in Soviet Russia." Press comment has often been favorable about these remarks. The presses of the communist forces through the United States are pouring out reading matter in endless variety and constant flow.

Posters, leaflets, dodgers, wall newspapers, booklets, pamphlets, books, essays, theses, exhibitions, summaries, placards abound. Reading circles are instituted and the number of participants is limited in each instance so that each individual can take part by asking questions and in assimilating and retaining the information gained. Literature squads patrol open-air meetings and contribute free literature. At the same time they sell quantities of expensive data and reinforce such sales with personal contact through appointments and interviews for the purpose of illuminating the points read by the recruits. A communist is severely disciplined if he does not try to get the facts presented by such reading circles and the regular circulating literature provided by big communist publishing enterprises. In the main a quantity of the literature is sold at minimum cost, thus enabling the poorest to buy. Street speakers in the communist open-air meetings advertise communist publications.

The rôle of the language fractions is an important one. Finnish, Jewish, Lithuanian, and others control many halls and workers' centers in small towns and large cities. They have massive educational organizations and render a strong influence in various fraternal organizations. All editors of the communist language papers are urged to participate in actual communist party work and follow closely the special literature. Whole youth organizations are in the control of some of the language fractions. The communists expect to make such organizations of foreign youth the recruiting camp for the Young Communist International. Mass meetings are often provided by the foreign-language organizations. All these efforts are made to apply Lenin's formulation in the hope that the communist party can gain prestige among the foreign-born masses and with the motive of winning the foreign worker for militant and revolutionary struggle and to build a reserve for the communist party.

Hundreds of thousands of foreign-born workers, it is claimed by the communists, are organized in different fraternal organizations. These foreign-born workers are to be linked up with the new program of the Trade-Union Unity League.

The whole communist party membership is inclined to support the propaganda work among the foreign-born workers.

Music for the masses is a watch-cry of the communists. They cleverly devise methods of utilizing the talent of young people of all nations. In the United States, the Freiheit Singing Society and other musical organizations among the various

nationalities arrange combinations of voices, duets, trios, quartettes, male choruses, mixed choruses, women's choruses, string and wind-instrument orchestras to spread modern revolutionary doctrines. The foreword of the "March of the Workers" declares: "From the corners of the world song-makers obscure and famous have composed songs of the proletariat, songs which tell of the bitterness of the workers' lives which flame with defiance and the spirit of courage against their rulers, and contain the triumphant notes of the coming victory. . . . And the masses have sung!" Who does not know of the "Carmagnole" (a popular song in Paris during the French Revolution, which was used as a rallying song to gather the crowd who joining hands would form a chain across the street and gather in all passersby, who would thus be escorted to the square appointed as the gathering place of the day)? This foreword continues: "The Italians, the Germans, the French, the English, the Scotch, the Russians, the Scandinavians, the Finns, and the Americans, all have their working-class music in America, particularly where the I. W. W. and socialist songs were and are on the lips of hundreds of thousands. And not the least, the inspiring "Internationale" which is sung by the ever-swelling throng of workers in every part of the world, by men whose native tongues are as different as English and Italian and Japanese.

"The Young Workers' League, the organization of the revolutionary young communists, in this country has for some time felt the need of a modern revolutionary song book. . . . These songs are dedicated to the fighters in the struggle who are always in the forefront. . . . Let no gathering of workers close without the strains of one or more of these songs ringing to the roof. And as we sing, let us strengthen our forces, gain new enthusiasm and courage and march on to the inevitable victory of the workers against their masters—the victory of communism."

Some of these songs are entitled, "Solidarity," "The March Song of the Red Army," "And We'll Confiscate the Bank on the Corner," "The Red Flag Unites Us," "Capitalism Is Falling Down," "The Commonwealth of Toil," "The Song of the Proletariat," "Hail Revolution," "We Have Fed You All for a Thousand Years," "The Red Dawn," "The Red Army," "The Advancing Proletaire," "Song of the Red Flag."

The music accompanying these words is spirited and martial. In some instances the music of favorite old hymns is adapted to vicious words. This is the case in the song "Onward Christian Soldiers" which is revamped into communist language too vile and blasphemous for reprinting in a legitimate publication.

Get-together revolutionary international picnics in the United States demonstrate the solidarity of the communist workers all over the country. Games, widely-known speakers, dancing, and communal restaurants are features of the day. District picnics and picnics at camps sponsor mass collections for the *Daily Worker* and the communist party. Field events and mass plays characterize these events. Tag days exist in all the prominent cities, calling upon every worker and every party member to contribute funds for the daily communist newspaper, the *Daily Worker*.

Enthusiasm is still high toward the maintenance of communist children's camps. It is startling to notice that the Workers International Relief advertised the Young Communist Camps under the name of "The Scout Camps." It is well known that leaders of communist children's groups pattern their children's activities so that they can borrow the outdoor pursuits of the Boy Scouts and revamp them to teach revolutionary tactics. But it seems unbelievable that they would designate their camps as "Scout" camps. The only outcome of such a procedure is to bewilder conservative parents as to the real nature of the camps advertised. Parents and guardians of youth will see in this practice another reason for investigating camps thoroughly before allowing the young people of American homes to patronize them.

Camps are advertised as existing this year at Lumberville, Pa., Holmes Park, Westminster, Mass., Beacon, N. Y., Camp Kinderland, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., Unity Camp, Wingdale, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., among other well-known, permanently established camping sites.

Sports are intertwined with the revolutionary movement. It is intended that the Trade-Union Unity League will give the Labor Sports Union close cooperation in antagonizing the athletic movements established by manufacturing plants and mercantile companies. It is the plan of the communists to use sport clubs in the factories as a basis for shop committees and other communistic organizational features.

Championship, track and field meets are some of the newest undertakings of the Labor Sports Union of America. These meets are characterized by senior men's events, junior events, intermediate events, women's events, medley relays, runs, weights, javelin throws, jumps. At the various international workers' sports meets effort is made to rival the Olympic Games.

The Russian cinema and the international motion picture concentrates on the life of the communist lauding the Russian revolution. Films of the five-year plan in Soviet Russia and others depicting the building of the Turkestan Siberian Railroad are now shown at some points in the United States. Other films are advertised as powerful dramas of realism produced in U. S. S. R. Some of the Soviet Russia films are being shown in high school auditoriums, as reported by the *Daily Worker* of July 10, 1930. Russian news reels are shown jointly with some of the stories of Russian revolution accomplishment.

The Young Pioneers publish a children's magazine known as *The Young Pioneer*. It has had a recent revival and is seemingly reaching hosts of children in the United States.

Several tourist enterprises are engaging the attention of young people and are enlisting their attention looking toward present and future trips to Soviet

Russia. The Young Communist League has its organ *The Young Worker*.

Stories are written in the daily communist newspapers and in the *Young Worker* describing meetings of the communists at which the Workers' Defense Corps assist in throwing a fortification about the open-air speaker so that the police can not force their way through the formation to arrest the communist agitators. The Workers' Defense Corps organization is a mass party "auxiliary" with functioning communist fractions therein. It is said to have as its main function at the present time the defending of the communists in their struggles on the picket lines and at demonstrations. It is not a red front fighters' organization, neither is it a Labor Sports Union. The *Daily Worker* says: "It is composed of men who realize that they volunteer to defend themselves against onslaughts." Every shop nucleus is asked to build the Workers' Defense Corps. The basic unit shall be composed of eight workers known as a worker's defense group. To these eight workers should be attached a leader. The assistant leader shall be one of the eight. Four groups of eight plus the four leaders of the individual groups shall compose the Workers' Defense Corps. To the corps shall be attached a leader and the assistant leader shall be one of the four leaders of the various groups. Each group of eight shall be divided into two squads of four each, one of the four as squad leader. The squad shall be further divided into buddies, that is, two comrades who will always work together. Training in defensive and fighting tactics is furnished. Some communists have used ju-jitsu in street demonstrations. In the Workers' Defense Corps the assignments fall something like this: First, a group to protect the speaker. Others to mingle in the crowd. Some to distribute literature. The speaker mounts the soap box, the defense corps crowd in close around him. As police come to the defense corps, the defense corps will not budge. The police attempt to break through the ring but are repulsed; even with a reinforced number the police still collide against the defense wall. Crowds growl and patrolmen are attacked. The crowds applaud the speaker. Even the coming of the riot squad does not immediately quiet the agitation. In words such as these stories are told of the accomplishments of the Communist Workers' Defense Corps in resorting to tactics of street fighting.

Vast lines of march form in mass funeral processions to demonstrate solidarity on the occasion of the passing of communist leaders. In several instances more than 10,000 workers have been marching in testimony of their sympathy with the communist movement in the United States.

It is such mass formation which makes us pause to think and inquire what of the future of our nation?



Autumn Questing for Historic Surroundings

A Headquarters Pilgrimage

MABEL LORENZ IVES

Back in the days when every man in every household must make up his mind whether to stand by his king or his country, since no man could stand both, General George Washington was leading his army to battle, or following it in retreat, up and down eight of the thirteen Colonies. Many of the houses where he made his headquarters have burned to the ground or sunk slowly to decay, but enough still remain to form the basis for more than one delightful pilgrimage.

Of these a dozen open to the visiting public make a good beginning. If we start from Cambridge with the first headquarters of the war and work our way down to Valley Forge, we shall pass in geographical order through Wethersfield, Connecticut; Newburgh, White Plains North, and New York City; Morristown and Trenton in New Jersey; Morrisville, Philadelphia and Valley Forge in Pennsylvania. But today's road map will by no means follow Washington's zigzag course. Therefore it is well to look up the story of each headquarters beforehand and consider them in the order in which Washington visited each. We thus get a clearer idea of his problem and of the indomitable persistence that finally worked it to its solution.

It was at Cambridge that he took over command of the citizen

army for what was to be an eight years' war. Here his first headquarters was Wadsworth house on Harvard Square, home of President Samuel Langdon of Harvard, who took his books to his bed-chamber so that General Washington and General Charles Lee might have more space to spread out. Built in 1726, this pleasant plain, gambrel-roofed house has sheltered every president of Harvard from Benjamin Wadsworth down to Edward Everett. One of the rare letters that Martha wrote—not from this headquarters, which she never occupied, but from the next, which she shared—hangs here in the old dining room, now alumni headquarters. But the Preacher's Room, the parlor that once served Washington as an office, completely paneled and appropriately furnished, more nearly evokes his presence from the past.

A few blocks away, at No. 105 Brattle Street, is the doubly historic Vassall - Craigie - Longfellow house, set in spacious grounds and guarded by the huge lilacs that the poet loved. Designed for a pleasure - loving, slave - holding, amply financed family of Tory proclivities, it is handsome without and within, peculiarly happy in the easy elegance of its stairway. In the room to the right General Washington worked out plans for getting the British out of Boston and for the hospitaliza-

tion of his soldiers in a house across the street, and here the poet Longfellow wrote *Hiawatha* and *Evangeline* in meters hitherto untried in English.

After the British evacuated Boston, Washington was so sure that New York City would be their next port of call that he made haste down to defend it. The path of progress has swept away his earlier headquarters, but the fine house at Tenth Avenue and 161st Street still stands invitingly open. Built by Roger Morris for his bride, the Mary Philipse, popularly numbered among Washington's early admirations, it served as American, British and Hessian headquarters back and forth for some years, and once as Washington's. A tall-pillared portico and an octagonal drawing room make it architecturally interesting, and the variety of its occupants lends a personal charm to the old rooms. Here are memories of Lee, Lord Stirling, Indian chiefs, Israel Putnam and Putnam's young aide, Aaron Burr, John Trumbull, painter and fighter; Jumel, the merchant prince, and Mme. Jumel, the arch adventuress, with again Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States, her elderly second husband.

When the British got behind Washington to cut communication between New England and the rest of the country, Washington in turn withdrew north of White Plains and quartered in the steep-roofed Miller house. It stands opposite the rustic farm restaurant, a block's distance up the dirt road marked by a point-

ing arrow. Two downstairs rooms in the "new part," added about 1770, were taken over by the General for his own use. Here the flat-footed mahogany table was the center of many staff conferences, and the corner cupboard had its door-glasses shattered by the cannonading from the Battle of White Plains.

One headquarters awaiting restoration we find in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and one just across the river in Trenton. Barclay's Summer Seat lies to the north of the village, beside a public school, a fine, dilapidated brick dwelling where Washington must have settled with a sigh of relief after his seventeen days' retreat through the Jerseys. Here he waited, hourly expecting the disobedient Lee. George Clymer, the Signer, afterward lived here, and Lafayette was a later guest.

The Douglas house, now moved for fire prevention to Trenton's State House grounds, is a tiny, five-room dwelling, temporary headquarters when the second Battle of Trenton deprived the American commander of shelter. Within these walls was held the council of war that decided on that subtle slipping away in the night which made the Battle of Princeton possible.

Before his famous march through Philadelphia to head-off the British, Washington and twenty of his staff stayed overnight at Stenton, Logan's country seat in what is now the built-up section about Wayne Junction, Philadelphia. It is a fine brick house, with handsomer wood

paneling than any home of its period save Westover, while an upstairs library across the 55-foot front housed the best collection of books in the Colonies.

Valley Forge has come to be a synonym for cold and want, not because the January of 1778 came in like a lion, but because even a mild freeze needs something more than sheets and shirts to keep out the cold. The small stone house of Deborah Hewes, later owned by Isaac Potts, was Washington's headquarters during the period of bitter want and also during the May rejoicing after the glad news of the French alliance. The open kitchen wing and the upstairs hiding place the General fixed up for his correspondence always excite interest.

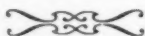
Hardship and hospitality characterized the Ford mansion the winter George and Martha spent beneath its roof. Some of the rooms are furnished as of old, some do museum duty. Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief hangs over a mantel, and his inauguration suit gleams from a glass case. Flood-lighting reveals by night the beauties of the doorway grouping with its arched Palladian window above.

Up in Wethersfield we find Hospitality Hall, one of Connecticut's most interesting colonial man-

sions, with four rooms downstairs besides the kitchen. Three notable rooms are the paneled conference chamber where Washington and Rochambeau worked out plans for a joint French-American offensive that resulted in Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown; the bedroom of Washington's stay, with original paper on the walls; and the attic ballroom, with hutch for smoking hams as well as fiddler's gallery.

As for the Newburgh headquarters so long open to the public, the low stone Hasbrouck house overlooking the Hudson preserves the very bed where Washington slept so uneasily while his soldiers grumbled for back pay and his officers offered him the crown. The parlor calls up memories of Martha, of Baron Steuben, of Lafayette's cousin, the Chevalier de Chastellux, who was so surprised to find his bed made up in the parlor. And the museum on the grounds preserves part of the chain once strung across the Hudson to keep back the British.

Whichever headquarters we visit first is an incentive to see another, and when we have looked up as many as three, each so different in architecture, setting and story, it is well nigh impossible to keep from visiting all. But then, why not?



WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Lydia Cobb Chapter (Taunton, Mass.). The tablet marking the spot near where the anchor for the frigate *Constitution* was forged, was dedicated at Westville. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Ruth Baylies, a lineal descendant of the founders, and the dedication speech was given by Walter C. Baylies, of that city, who is a direct descendant of Major Hodijah Baylies.

Mrs. Elmina T. Bangs, chairman of the committee in charge, presented the marker to the chapter. It was officially received by Mrs. Dorothy M. Scott, Regent. The marker is a large boulder on the southeastern corner of the junction

of Cohannet and Winthrop Streets, just west of Three Mile River.

After greetings by the Regent, Mrs. Dorothy M. Scott, the invocation was given by Rev. Henry Martyn Medary, Rector of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church. The Salute to the Flag was followed by the singing of "America, the Beautiful," by Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams. Miss Annah R. Prouty called to the attention of the society, during her remarks, on the unfinished business for 1929 and 1930, that the only item of business was the dedication of a tablet in Westville sometime during the tercentenary year.

Miss Ruth Baylies, daughter of Walter



UNVEILING MARKER ON TEA ROCK HILL

C. Baylies, unveiled the tablet which had been covered with the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary flag. She was assisted by two Girl Scouts, Jean Knox and Natalie Wright.

In presenting the tablet to the chapter, Mrs. Bangs said in part: "We dedicate this tablet to past accomplishments hoping thereby to inspire continued patriotism. We give this tablet into the chapter's keeping, trusting it will receive your approbation and interested care in the years to come."

"Hail Columbia" was sung by a male chorus and the characteristics and accomplishments of Maj. Hodijah Baylies were read by Walter C. Baylies.

IDA C. GODFREY,

Historian.

General David Forman Chapter (Trenton, N. J.). Of interest to many was the 250th birthday party of Trenton. The city was beautifully decorated and the entire week of October 28 to November 2 was marked with many brilliant occasions. Besides the street parade and historic pageant, the Old Barracks Association gave a colonial tea in the barracks, and hostesses of the different rooms were in colonial costume. There was a colonial ball in the ballroom of the Stacy-Trent Hotel, all guests being in costume of a period prior to 1800.

The city received two very handsome gifts, one from Mr. Edward Ansley Stokes, of Woodlawn, his former home. This is to be used as a museum. An old colonial mansion, it is the oldest house in Trenton, built soon after 1714 by Colonel William Trent for whom Trenton is named. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds overlooking the Delaware, with magnificent trees and fine old boxwood.

The other gift was an almost priceless collection of antique furniture of French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian workmanship, presented by Mrs. Elliott Sheppard, formerly of Trenton.

Our regular fall meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. Edward Murray, State Regent and retiring regent of the chapter. After the business session there was a reception in honor of Mrs. Walter

Williams, the new regent. Tea was served.

JESSIE V. C. MILLER,

Historian.

Harvey Birch Chapter (Scarsdale, N. Y.) was organized in November, 1926, at the home of Mrs. Charles Quincey. There were 14 organizing members, with Miss Mary Racy Ridgway as Organizing Regent.

The chapter takes its name from the famous character in J. Fenimore Cooper's book, "The Spy," which was portrayed from life and typifies the spirit of patriotism. This name is particularly appropriate for Scarsdale where so many of the scenes in the book are laid.

In May, 1927, the chapter numbering 20, undertook to raise the sum of \$150 to endow a chair at Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. Mrs. George E. Green offered her home, and Flag Day, June 14, was celebrated by a bridge party and \$40 was raised. The following December Mrs. Arthur Hebard gave a bridge for the same fund and the balance of \$100 was raised. In December, 1928, a sum of \$90 was raised by members who sold Christmas cards. With this money the chapter banner was purchased.

Each year an essay contest has been conducted in the Scarsdale public schools, and a gold medal awarded to the winner. The chapter has met all of its State and National obligations, often paying in excess of the quota, besides making several outside contributions such as to the Veterans Hospital, the local night school for foreigners, and "The Children's Village" at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y. At the National D. A. R. Congress at Washington, D. C., in April, 1928, our chapter was represented for the first time by its present Regent Mrs. George E. Hewitt.

Our regent has adopted the policy of engaging as far as possible State officers and State D. A. R. chairmen for speakers, feeling that a new chapter needs education in D. A. R. work. There is a splendid spirit of loyalty and teamwork among the members and Harvey Birch Chapter has every prospect for a wonderful future.

DOROTHY VARIAN ROEDER,

Historian.

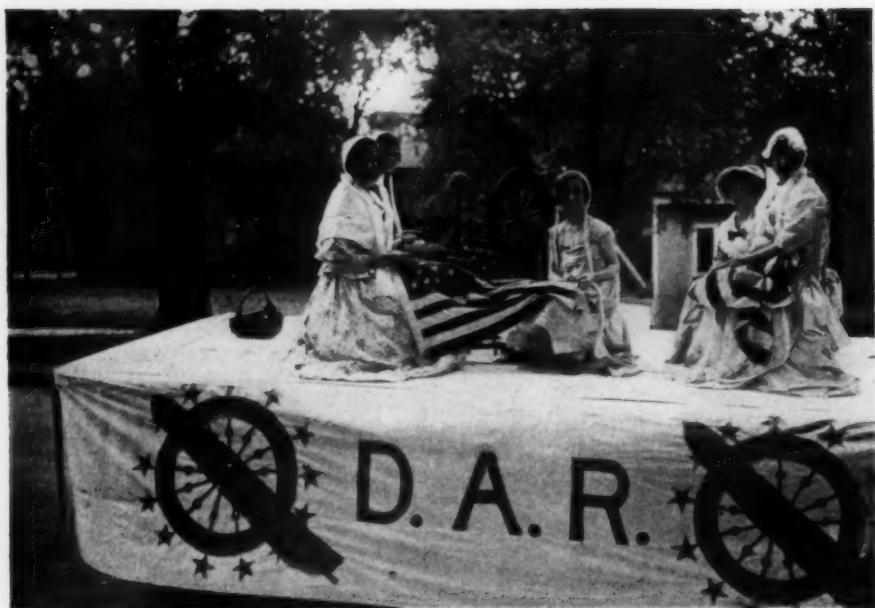


TWO MEMBERS OF JOHN BENSON CHAPTER, HARTWELL, GA.
Represent George and Martha Washington at a Colonial Tea

Wyaconda Chapter (La Grange, Mo.) on Flag Day unveiled a marker on the site of the first white settlement in Lewis County and in the city limits of La Grange. The chapter was assisted by the local American Legion post, who secured the granite boulder and placed it on the site. The stone bears a bronze plate, suitably inscribed. A special invitation was extended to our St te Regent, and the Chapters of Canton, La Belle, Palmyra and Kahoka. Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart gave an interesting talk. The program began with the singing of "America"; invocation by Dr. A. S. Ingman. A history of the settlement, and "First Things" in Lewis County, was given by the Regent, Mrs. R. B. Vaughn, who then dedicated the marker to the first settlers of Lewis County. As the Rev. E. L. Gross sang "Faith of Our Fathers," the marker was unveiled by Martha Jane Shaffer, granddaughter of a former Regent, who represented the D. A. R.'s. She was assisted by Betty Fay Stephens

and Vivian Bozarth, who carried baskets of American beauty roses. Betty Fay, daughter of a legionaire, represented the American Legion. Vivian, represented the first settlers; her ancestor, John Bozarth, came to this locality in 1819, and was the next settler after Le Seur. C. N. Thomas, upon whose farm the marker was placed, accepted it on behalf of the first settlers. A beautiful wreath of roses was placed on the marker in their memory. This was followed by "America, the Beautiful," sung by a male quartette. Mayor D. A. Childers then spoke, welcoming the visitors. Mrs. Vaughn introduced the State Regent, who gave a splendid talk. Other talks were given by Congressman M. A. Romjue and Hon. Jas. T. Lloyd, who were introduced by the mayor. T. J. Wilkerson, a legionaire, acted as color guard.

Each year we give two prizes in the public school essay and history prizes. Our committees are doing excellent work. We shall strive to remain 100 per cent,



FLOAT IN MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, OAK PARK, ILLINOIS



RUINS OF LOG CABIN AND PILLARS OF FORT JESUP

The frontier post where the first shot of the Mexican War is said to have been fired



FORT JESUP MARKER



BETSEY HICKOK CHAPTER, DELL RAPIDS, SOUTH DAKOTA

and to make our chapter an active and efficient part of the State and National Societies.

MARY E. VAUGHN,
Regent.

Tea Rock Chapter (Marshfield, Mass.) is a very active chapter, holding 12 meetings a year. It has contributed liberally to all the objects of the Society. It has located 39 graves of Revolutionary soldiers and marked them with bronze S. A. R. markers on which flags are placed on Decoration Day. It has given a flag-pole to the town and three flags which our members keep in repair. It gives prizes to the high school for historical essays and to the junior high for work in domestic science. Papers on historical subjects are read at each meeting, and local historical research is much encouraged.

August 5, 1929, we unveiled a boulder on the State highway marking Tea Rock Hill. The stone is of Quincy granite from the quarry that furnished the stone for Bunker Hill Monument. The bronze tablet reads—

TEA ROCK HILL
ON THIS HILL IN DECEMBER, 1773, THE
STAUNCH WHIG JEREMIAH LOWE APPLIED
THE TORCH AND BURNED THE TEA
CONFISCATED BY THE PATRIOTS FROM PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE STORES IN THE TOWN
OF MARSHFIELD
ERECTED BY TEA ROCK CHAPTER, D. A. R.
1928

The tablet was unveiled by four descendants of Jeremiah Lowe. The State Regent, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, made an address, and the Chapter Regent gave the history of the tea burning. The unveiling was attended by Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, a Past National Officer and ex-State Regent, Mrs. George O. Jenkins and Mrs. Charles J. Peabody two ex-State Regents, and members of 14 neighboring chapters.

LOUISE G. WADSWORTH,
Regent.

Alexander Love Chapter (Houston, Texas) has just closed its seventh year. It observed its sixth anniversary on Oct. 19, 1929, by dedicating a bronze tablet at the grave of Ann Hall Gray Winfield, a daughter of Peter Gray, one of Marion's

men. The occasion was marked by the presence of twelve of Mrs. Winfield's descendants, the State Regent, Mrs. Jas. T. Roundtree, the State Registrar, Mrs. W. A. Rowan, and various historical and patriotic societies.

The unveiling was done by Betsy Ross Sterling, a descendant of Alexander Love, for whom this chapter was named. Assisting were Minnie Moore Gillispie, descendant of Mrs. Winfield, and Lucile Kainer, junior president of Washington Sorrell Chapter, C. A. R., and daughter of our Regent.

Mrs. E. L. Conoly, chairman of the Real Daughters Committee, was in charge of this unveiling and to her is due the credit of an interesting ceremony in which the D. A. R. ritual was used.

We have a National Chairman, Mrs. L. B. McFarland, chairman of the Sons and Daughters of the Republic. We also have a State Chairman, Mrs. E. L. Conoly, chairman of West Texas Teachers' College scholarship.

This chapter holds membership in the Americanization Council. We produced the Jamestown episode in the American history pageant given by them for the foreigners. Over one thousand D. A. R. Manuals in four different languages have been distributed.

We have made and disposed of four quilts for our general funds. We have pledged one live-oak tree for the memorial drive for San Jacinto battle ground to be planted by Sons and Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

The Washington Birthday luncheon is an open meeting. Flag Day and July 4 are celebrated annually.

The chapter owns a magnificent chapter flag which was bought by a special fund sponsored by Mrs. Armond Kainer, our Regent.

WILLIE DAVIS HYDE,
Historian.

Sycamore Shoals Chapter (Bristol, Va.) will long hold Tuesday, October 15, a memorable day in its history. Rarely is a patriotic organization privileged to dedicate three monuments in one day, but such is the proud distinction of this the oldest local D. A. R. chapter, and is

due to the untiring efforts of a former Regent, Mrs. Frank T. Blanchard, Mrs. Edgar L. Greever of Tazewell, and others who have worked so faithfully to accomplish a great purpose.

At Aspenvale, on a plot of ground purchased by the William Campbell Memorial Association, stands the first of the three markers dedicated. Before the formal program, Mrs. Charles F. Hagan, former chapter Regent, placed an ivy wreath upon the monument. Mrs. J. G. Hagy, Color Bearer, unfurled a large Flag of the United States, and with her stood Master Claborn Beattie and little Misses Flora Pendleton Copenhaver and Frances Rector bearing small flags.

The program, presided over by the chairman, Mrs. Blanchard, opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Charles W. Fleenor. There followed the singing of "America," led by Mrs. A. L. Dykes, and the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. Wilbert A. Garrison, ex-Regent. The markers were formally presented to the chapter by Mrs. Blanchard and the address of acceptance given by Mrs. Robert Sheppe, Regent. Mr. S. F. Hurt, of Abingdon, one of the originators of the Memorial Association, gave a sketch of the life and Revolutionary service of General William Campbell.



D. A. R. MARKER AT ASPENVALE

The second marker dedicated was at Fort Town House, now Chilhowie, Va. The ceremony of placing flowers, having prayer and song was repeated here. The prayer was offered by the venerable Dr. Tyler Frazier; and an address thanking the D. A. R. for this marker was given by Mayor A. C. Beattie of Chilhowie. Mrs. Edgar Greever gave the historical sketch of Fort Town House. The house,



STONE HOUSE BUILT IN 1776

situated at the summit of the hill, was built in 1754. It was used as a fort by early settlers and marks the first settlement of this region.

The pilgrimage continued to Fort Kilmachronan. The historical sketch was given by Mrs. W. Lee Cash, saying that the marker was erected by the chapter with the assistance of the family of the late A. J. Huff. The Stone House, half a mile south, was the citadel of the fort built in 1776. The house had double walls pierced for musketry and was covered with mortar to prevent its being set on fire. By invitation of Mrs. Huff, the party visited Stone House now her home. The visit to this historic house was a privilege and came as a climax to a perfect day.

MRS. W. LEE CASH,
Secretary.

STATE CONFERENCES

TENNESSEE

The twenty-fourth State Conference, Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Patten Hotel, Chattanooga, March 19-21, 1930. The hostess chapters were Chickamauga, Nancy Ward, Judge David Campbell, and John Ross.

At the opening meeting of the Conference, March 19, Commissioner Eugene Bryan, mayor *pro tem*, extended the welcome on behalf of the city of Chattanooga, and Mrs. W. F. Wheland in behalf of the Chattanooga Daughters. Mrs. Johnson, our State Regent, made an inspiring address, at the close of which she presented to the Tennessee Daughters a beautiful D. A. R. flag, given in honor of Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, Honorary State Regent and ex-Vice-President General. Mrs. Bryan acknowledged this honor in her usual appropriate way; and Mrs. Penelope J. Allen, State Registrar, accepted the flag for the State Society.

Greetings were extended by representatives from local and State patriotic organizations and by the following distinguished guests: Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, Historian General; Mrs. W. B. Burney, Vice-President from South Carolina; Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham, Vice-President General from North Carolina; Mrs. B. D. Heath, ex-Vice-President General from North Carolina; Mrs. Chas. B. Bryan, ex-Vice-President General from Tennessee, and Mrs. J. E. Caldwell, National Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots.

After a business session, Thursday morning, the Conference adjourned to the Market Street Bridge for the unveiling of a tablet marking the site of Ross Landing on the Tennessee River, placed there by the four local chapters. The tablet was unveiled by Mr. Robert Bruce Ross of Park Hill, Oklahoma, a grandson of a chief of the Cherokees, John Ross, the founder of Chattanooga.

The outstanding features of the Thursday evening session were addresses by Mrs. W. B. Burney, Vice-President General from South Carolina, on Tamassee; Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham on Kings Mountain; and by Dr. James L. Fowle, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. On Friday morning the business of the Conference was resumed. The Memorial service was in charge of the State Chaplain, Mrs. A. R. Dodson, and was very impressive. A special memorial was held for Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Honorary State Regent and ex-Vice-President General from Tennessee.

The election took place in the afternoon with the following result: State Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Acklen; Vice-Regent, Mrs. O. A. Knox; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Lambert; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles Caldwell; Treasurer, Mrs. R. J. Yearwood; Chaplain, Mrs. L. M. Short; Registrar, Mrs. Clarence Jones; Historian, Mrs. Willis Hitzig; Librarian, Mrs. Eugene McDade. Mrs. Charles B. Bryan was endorsed for Honorary Vice-President General and Mrs. Walter C. Johnson and Mrs. A. S. Buchanan were elected Honorary State Regents.

The "Tennessee State History, D. A. R.," compiled and written by Miss Kate White, State Historian, was presented to this Conference. Miss White was made Honorary Historian for life.

Mrs. J. E. Caldwell announced that the Hermitage was voted the most historic place in Tennessee. Mrs. A. S. Bowen reported on her work as State chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots. The Conference voted to mark the great Indian war path through the State, and also to cooperate with the United States Bureau of Public Health Service in Unicoi County and contribute not more than \$1,000 for this purpose.

KATE HINDS STEELE,
State Recording Secretary.

D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSEL

National Chairman, Better Films Committee

Cooperation is an essential factor for the success of our work. Cooperate with your State Chairman; have you sent her your name and address? Miss Ruth Barton, State Chairman of Rhode Island, has sent the first 100 per cent list of chairmen to me through her division chairman, Mrs. William Pouch.

Cooperate with chairmen of other local organizations; ask what they are planning for better films; ask them to cooperate with you.

Cooperate with your local exhibitor; ask what pictures he intends to show this winter; urge him to exhibit those most highly recommended in your Guides.

At the Bottom of the World—I Talking Picture Epics.—Dr. Robert Cushman's trip to antarctic regions. Excellent entertainment; educational. Family. Junior matinees.

Abraham Lincoln—I United Artists.—D. W. Griffith's production gives us a very human Abraham Lincoln, a kindly, big-souled, lovable, courageous leader. Family.

The Sea God—II Paramount-Publix.—Richard Arlen, Ivan Simpson and Eugene Pallette have the leading rôles in this South Sea Island melodrama. Family. Junior matinees.

Animal Crackers—II Paramount-Publix.—Lively entertainment by the four Marx Brothers in this mad, senseless comedy will please their admirers. Junior matinees.

Soup to Nuts—II Fox.—Children may enjoy this eccentric farce which has many burlesque tricks presented in a rather patch-work pattern.

Arctic Antics—II Walter Disney Prod.—Short subject. Amusing and clever. Family. Junior matinees.

Love that Kills—II Van Beuren Corp.—Short subject. Family.

The Shindig—II Walter Disney Prod.—Short subject. A grotesque barn dance in the Mickey Mouse Series; rather good. Family. Junior matinees.

Dude Ranching—II Van Beuren Corp.—Short subject. This Grantland Rice Spotlight presents very interesting views of girl campers roughing it in the mountains of Wyoming.

Love in the Rough—III Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.—A light comedy featuring Robert Montgomery, Benny Ruben and Dorothy Jordan.

What Men Want—IV Universal Pictures Inc.—Even exceptionally fine sets of modern interiors, ravishing gowns, and a good cast cannot off-set the unwholesome underlying theme of this story. Not recommended.

The Sea Wolf—IV Fox.—Based on Jack London's story, this realistic drama of regeneration is so harrowing, so brutal, so filled with hatred that it is a physical strain for an adult and children should not be allowed to see it.

A Devil with Women—IV Fox.—The dashing, swaggering Victor McLaglen in another soldier of fortune picture, with a South American setting. Not recommended.

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Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16TH ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only

QUERIES

13569. BEATTY.—Wanted parentage of Ann Beatty b 1749 d 1824 mar 1774 Mathew Curry b 1747 d 1826. They lived in Chester Co., Pa. until they were mar & then removed to Northumberland Co., Pa.

(a) GRAHAM.—Wanted parentage of Rosanna Graham b 1738 d 1814 mar 1758 Samuel Love, 1728-1779, & lived in Cecil Co., Maryland.—*M. G.*

13570. JENNINGS.—Wanted ances of Stephen Jennings who d in Framingham Mass 3 Sept 1701. He mar in Sudbury, Mass 1685 Hannah Stanhope, she outlived him & admin on his estate. Their chil were Eunice b 1686 mar Wm. Fiske; Stephen b 1688 mar Susannah Bigelow; Hannah b 1690; Martha b 1696 mar Samuel Deadman, & Sarah.—*E. J. V.*

13571. CHANDLER.—Wanted gen & all infor possible of Charles Franklin Chandler who was b in 1854 in Ill, on Pawnee Creek. His mother's given name was Florenda & he had twelve bros & sis. Three bros removed to Washington State. Would like to corres with their descendants.—*J. S.*

13572. EATON.—Wanted date & place of birth & Rev Rec of John Eaton who belonged to the Dedham Eatons & was supposed to have been born abt 1754. He mar 1st Molly Warren of Sturbridge & 28 Jan 1779 His 2nd wife Lydia, dau

of Benj. & Azubah (Cheney) Scott. Wanted also Ancestry of Catharine Ostrander b 21 Sept 1782 who mar 1805 Lemuel Eaton & d 11 May 1837 at Claverack, N. Y.

(a) EMMONS.—Wanted Rev rec & all infor possible of Russell Emmons b 18 Aug 1752 who mar 21 Sept 1774 Jemima Palmer. Wanted her ances also.

(b) GREENE.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of Thomas Green whose will was probated in 1805 in Harrodsburg, Ky. Wanted also ances of Charity Pope b 1778 who mar 1797 James Byrd Greene. Wanted also ances of Nancy Higbee b 1803 who mar 1829 Thomas Byrd Greene in Nicholasville, Ky.—*R. G. T.*

13573. RIGBY.—Wanted parentage of Mildred Rigby of Va. b 15 Aug 1761, mar 1783 Thomas Splane of Va. a Rev Sol.—*M. M. T.*

13574. BROOKS.—Wanted ances of Wiley Brooks b 1791 supposedly in Durham Co., N. C. mar 1817 Sarah Horne of Milledgeville Ga. & removed to Florida abt 1823-4, lived in Alocua Co. where Newanville now is, finally removed to Mari9n Co. nr Ocala where he died.—*H. D. S.*

13575. COVENHOVEN.—Wanted parentage of Eleanor Covenhoven who mar 25 May 1757 Capt Kenneth Hankinson nr Freehold, N. J. also Rev rec of her father.—*C. A. W.*

13576. VAN VEGHTEN.—Wanted par-

entage of John Van Veghten prob of Albany or Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He was b 12 Aug 1764 & d 22 Feb 1829 Married 24 Aug 1794 Margaret, dau of Abraham & Catherine (Wendell) Cuyler b 2 Feb 1768 d 11 Jan 1852. They are both buried at Gloversville, Fulton Co., N. Y. Their chil were Ann who mar Frederick Oderkirk; Caty, Abram & Susan.—*C. A. O.*

13577. DOUGLASS.—Wanted date & place of mar, with authority for same, of Col. Edward Douglass b in Fauquier Co., Va. who mar abt 1740 Sarah George Their deaths are inscribed on the tombstone of Maj. Wm. Cage at Cage's Bend, Sumner Co., Tenn, who mar their dau Elizabeth Douglas. "Edw. Douglass b Oct 3, 1715 d Feb 2 1795. Sarah Douglass, wife of Edw. Douglass b 1711 d Jan 2, 1777."—*I. B. B.*

13578. GILLET.—Wanted parentage Rev rec of ances of Alphena Gillett b. 29 Jan 1802 Lewis Co., N. Y. mar 1829-30 Thomas Kenney who d 1870 in Berlin Minn. She d 12 Nov 1840 in Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y.—*W. D. K.*

13579. CLARK-ROBINSON. — Wanted ances of Sarah Clark who mar July 1791 Nathan Robinson whose father lived nr Bennington Vt. & was a Rev. Soldier.—*H. S. J.*

13580. GAINES-BOHANNON. — Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Robert Gaines who mar Mildred, dau of Elliott Bohannon of Culpeper Co. Va. Their son Ambrose, Rev sol from Va., mar Mary Moore of Stokes Co. N. Car. Would like to corres with desc.

(a) JOUETT.—Wanted parentage & any infor of Frances Jouett of Albermarle Co Va. who mar John Moore. Their son Mathew b abt 1740 mar Letitia Walton Will exchange data with desc.—*E. B. C.*

13581. BARTLOW. — Wanted maiden name of wife of Cornelius Bartlow b in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Rev. sol. who enlis. 1778 & served at Fort Rosencrans under Maj. Westbrook.—*S. L. S.*

13582. ATHEY.—Wanted parentage & gen of each, & place of res of John Mofett Athey b abt 1818 d i June 1895, mar 1st—Cline of Leesburg, Va. & 2nd Mary Eliz Burch b 1825 d 27 July 1894.

John Clayton Athey son of 2nd wife was b 1855 or 1861 in Leesburg, Va & d 21 Dec 1916 in Washington D. C. mar Mary Eliz, dau of John Curry Clark by in Eng 27 Mch 1820 buried in Alexandria Va 28 Apr 1901 & his wife Adeline dau of George Whitford Carlin b 1780/6 d 1843 & his wife Eliz. Harris b 1788 d 1853. Wanted also dates of b, mar & d of Adeline Carlin.—*M. C.*

13583. POWELL. — Abraham Powell mar Mary Ward & their son Charles Ward Powell b 6 Apr 1809 at Gloucester City, N. J. mar Eliza Rand June 1831 at Woodbury N. J. & later removed to Va. Would like to corres with desc.—*A. E. A.*

13584. MILES. — Wanted parentage of Judge Abram Miles who removed from Mass & lived in Pike Co., Ala until his death. Any infor of this family will be greatly appreciated.—*E. M. M.*

13585. FULLER. — Wanted place of birth of Consider Fuller & of Mary Jane Knox, his wife.—*S. E. B.*

13586. PETTIT - BENJAMIN. — Wanted parentage of Wm. Pettit b 1803 in N. J. Lived nr Zanesville, O. until abt 1850 when he removed with wife & chil to Van Buren Co., Iowa, where he died 6 Feb 1873. His wife Laura Benjamin b Feb 1807 in N. Y. or Conn. d Van Buren Co. Io April 1876. Wanted her ances also. Their chil were Levi Woodbury b 1827/8; John, Ruth, Sarah, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Grimmel b 1839 & William.

(a) ROBERTSON - CALDWELL.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Robertson b in Va., lived near Logansport, Ind. & removed to Io 1855 with his wife & chil & later to Mo. where it is thought he is buried in Randolph Co. Wanted gen also of his wife Caroline Caldwell b in N. Car. bur. Randolph Co., Mo. Their chil were Virginia, Napolian, Louisiana or Lucy, Hannabal, Cortez, Wm., Sarah, Buchanan, Florida & Amanda.—*R. P.*

13587. LAWSON. — Wanted all infor possible of Nathan Lawson Sr. b in King William Co., Va. abt 1755 & served in Rev. Wanted maiden name of his wife with dates of her b & mar. They removed to Ky abt 1802 & located in Washington Co.—*P. L. P.*

13588. LYNCH.—Wanted gen of Mary Lynch who mar Phineas Barnes a Rev sol who served in Capt. Jacob Person's Co.

(a) COLLINS.—Wanted ances of Sarah Collins who was b 1798 & mar Hiram Bement b 1796.—*L. A. V.*

13589. HEAD.—Wanted parentage of Martha wife of Capt. Benj. Head Rev. so from Orange Co., Va. He died 19 Aug 1803.

(a) CRAIG.—Wanted parentage of Col. Hiram Craig b 9 June 1772 at Abbingdon Va. mar 21 Nov 1801 Maria Mitchell Tate. He served in War of 1812. Later removed to Mo. in 1801.—*C. M. G.*

13590. GARY.—Wanted dates of b, Mar & d, names of chil & whom they married, of Thomas Gary, Rev sol, who mar Rebecca Jones & lived in Ninety-six District Newberry Co., S. Car. in 1790. 1814 they removed to Ala. Thomas was the son of Charles Gary.—*L. N. M.*

13591. JAYNE. — William Jayne was taken prisoner during Rev. & according to tradition was confined on Prison Ship at Wallabout Bay, N. Y. Can anyone supply a list of prisoners on these ships?—*M. H. W.*

13592. DONALDSON.—James Donaldson b in Scotland removed to Galway Co. Ireland mar Joanah, dau of Sir Andrew —, Wanted this family name. James & Joanah set in Philadelphia, Pa. 1740. Their son Alexander mar 1768 in Lancaster, Pa, Jane Kennedy, & their 3rd son James mar in Center Co., Pa. May 1804, Mary dai of Wm. Moore. Wanted also Kennedy & Moore Gens.—*N. F. M. N.*

13593. McNEAL. — Wanted parentage of Archibald McNeal b 11 March 1771 in Pa. or Va. & d 15 Feb 1827 in Ohio. Mar Mary McClamant or McAlmont.—*C. H. McN.*

13594. PHILLIPS.—Wanted Rev rec, place & date of birth & parentage of John Phillips who mar 1st Eliz. Chase & removed to Rensselaer Co., N. Y. abt 1785. His bro Thomas lived there also. John Phillips' will was prob there 23 June 1835, in it the following chil were mentioned: Benj., John Jr., Elizabeth, Dorcas, Peter, Phebe, Joab, Hannah, Joseph, Sarah, Francis, Isaac, Joanna, Tallman.

(a) PACKARD - WILLIAMS. — Wanted ances & place of b of Mercy Packard b 18/9 June 1771/2 who mar 1st Freeman Williams b Oct 1771. Wanted also his place of birth & Parentage.

(b) BOWEN. — Wanted gen & place of birth of Sarah Ruth Bowen b July 1787 & mar in Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y. Nov 1804 Ira Vaughan. — *W. C.*

13595. GRIFFIN. — Wanted parentage of Nathaniel Griffin who mar 5 Aug 1746 Mable Noble in Redding, Conn.—*K. W. F.*

13596. HAMPTON. — Bros Anthony & Henry Hampton left Hamptonville, Va. Anthony went to S. Car. & was the father of the 1st Wade Hampton. Henry founded Hamptonville, N. Car. & Henry Gray Hampton of Yadkin was his son. Wanted Rev rec, all dates, & maiden names of wives in this line.—*D. F. S.*

13597. SEARS. — Wanted parentage of David Sears b Rowan Co., N. C 17 Dec 1791, emig to Ky. & mar there Anna, dau of Abraham Kern, pioneer preacher. had sis Susan Sears who mar Wm., son of Abraham Kern. Mathias, Adam & Jacob Sears emig to Ind 1817, died in Lawrence Co., Ind. Chil of Abraham Kern were Elisha, Ambrose, Prior, Lewis, D., Andrew, William, Anna. Chil of Wm. & Susan Sears were Anna, Benj., Ezra, Adam, Jake & Peter. Chil of David & Anna Kern Sears were Anderson who mar Sareldia Smith; Ezra mar Peggy Skeens; Wm. mar Phebe Cox; Adam mar Rebecca Wright. Anna Kern Sears died 10 April 1824, gravestone in Lawrence Co., Ind.—*M. S. S.*

13598. WARNER - PARKER. — According to the Parker & Cutler Genealogies Wm. Parker mar Mary, dau of Philemon Warner of Gloucester Mass. at Hampton N. H. in 1772 & aft lived in Newburyport, Mass. Can anyone complete this data giving references for same?—*L. H. K.*

13599. HARDER - BULLIS.—Wanted Rev rec & names of wife & chil of Tunis Harder who came to N. Y. 1774 when twelve years old. He mar Catherine de Groth & had grant of land in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. His dau Hannah mar Joseph I. Bullis of Ghent, N. Y. Wanted his ances also.

(a) NELSON - FAIRFAX - HARVEY. — Wanted ances & given name of — Nelson who mar Ann Fairfax, wanted her gen also. Their dau Nancy Nelson b abt 1811 mar John Harvey & lived in Wheeling, W. Va.

(b) WIEDERWAX - WEATHERWAX. — Have the following date from the recs of Zion Evangelical Church, West Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. which I would like to have completed with necessary dates & names. Charles was son of Heinrich Wetherwax b 5 Dec 1804 & his wife Malinda Saule. Heinrich was the son of Sebastian & his wife Maria Catherine; Sebastian was the son of Andreas & his wife Catherine; Andreas served in Rev in Albany Co. Mil.—*F. E. E.*

13600. REED. — Wanted names of chil of Col James Ree of Hanover, nr Reading Penna. Did he have a son Thos. who mar Rachel Thompson? If so I have a Bible record which I will be glad to pass on to his desc.

(a) SAYER. — Wanted ances & Rev rec of James Sayer of Hanover. Would like to corres with desc of these two families.—*A. C. C.*

13601. WHITE. — Wanted parentage & dates of Wm. White who mar 1 Mch 1810 Lydia, dau of Judge Horatio Strong. Wm. White was sheriff of Jackson Co., O.

(a) SHORT. — Wanted dates & name of wife of Abram Short, Rev sol, who had son Eli b 19 Jan 1772, Sussex Co., Del & who served in War of 1812 from Scott Co., Ky.

(b) THOMAS. — Wanted dates & Rev rec of John Wesley Thomas who mar'd Elizabeth Ruffner.—*J. L. S.*

13602. STOUT. — Wanted ances of Moses Stout b in N. Car. 1796 removed to Tenn & served in War of 1812. Mar 1818 Mary Rutherford, in Greenville, Tenn. & died in Calif 1850. Wanted also Rev rec in Ances.—*V. N.*

13603. GREENE. — Would like to corres with anyone who has records of the family of Hon Nathaniel Greene of Rev. fame.

(a) PRYER. — Would also like to corres with desc of the Pryer family which came over in the *Mayflower*.

(b) BARTLETT. — Would like to corres with anyone having records of the John Bartlett family from Wedmore, Somersetshire, England.—*Mrs. Eugene B. Stabler, 919 Grand St., Ypsilanti, Mich.*

13604. MASTERS. — Wanted ances, dates & places of b, mar & d of Benj. Masters member of Washington's Body Guard, also record of his specific service. He was prob from Vermont. Wanted also gen & dates & places of b & d of his wife who was a dau of Baron Visscher (Fischer) of Holland. Would like her given name. Their dau Zobia Masters mar Wm., son of Darius & Mary Cox Youngs & lived near Andover, Sussex Co., N. J. bef moving to Mich. abt 1834. Any infor of this family is greatly desired.—*L. L. P.*

13605. NEILL. — Wanted parentage with dates & Rev rec in ances of Stewart Neill who mar Lydia Fargent.—*M. E. W.*

13606. DICKS - DIX - WAKEFIELD. — Zarachiah Dicks (Dix) became a Quaker by conviction & joined the Warrington Mo. Mtg., York Co., Pa 15 June 1754 Moved to New Garden Mo. Mtg., N. C. 1755, now Guilford, N. C. mar 18 Dec 1756 Ruth Hiatt. He was son of Nathan Dicks of York Co., Pa. Wanted maiden n of his mother & his date & place of birth, also names of bros & sis. His wife Ruth was dau of George & Martha Wakefield Hiatt who lived in Maryland & later nr Winchester Va. bef they removed to Guilford, N. C. Martha Wakefield was a Quaker minister of Belfast, Ireland of Scotch Irish desc. Wanted her parentage & date & place of her mar to George Hiatt.



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(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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